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Monitor Movie Guide

Will Rogers a Benevolent Country Editor in 'Life Begins at 40'

By E. C. S.

Baby Face Harrington (Metro)—Timid soul has thrust upon him the reward offered for gangsters' capture. Charles Butterworth, Una Merkel, Nat Pendleton.

Black Fury (Warner)—Paul Muni gives a powerful performance as an ignorant coal miner who, having been exploited by an unscrupulous labor agent, redeems himself with his fellows by staging a one-man strike that wins recognition of their claims. Karen Morley, Sara Haden.

The Bride of Frankenstein (Universal)—Too gruesome for the sensitive. The monster at the end apparently blows himself to bits, but he'll turn up again if there are enough customers for this gooseflesh opus. Boris Karloff.

Burn 'Em Up Barnes (Mascot)—A thriller serial condensed into 74 minutes of melodramatics so overdone that a grind-house audience in New York laughed it off the screen.

The Gilded Lily (Paramount)—A stenographer's romance with a British lord and an American reporter. Night club atmosphere. At one point the heroine slides under a table, drunk. Claudette Colbert.

McFadden's Flats (Paramount)—Comic strip about those friendly enemies, the Irishman and the Scotsman, the romantic troubles of their children, and everything straightened out in a final scene of drunkenness, when the former bricklayer becomes New York agent for a big contractor. Walter Kelly, Andy Clyde.

Mutiny Ahead (Majestic)—Everything that was needed to make an old-time serial was dumped into this jewel-robbery yarn with its annexes of bandit fighting, a man-to-man combat, search for sunken treasure among the octopi, mutiny on shipboard and a touch of drawing-room swank.

Naughty Marietta (Metro)—Victor Herbert's old operetta with Jeanette MacDonald as the princess of Louis XV's time who changed places with her maid to avoid a marriage of state. The scene shifts to New Orleans, where Nelson Eddy provides the masculine singing romance. Frank Morgan, Douglas Dumbrille.

The Port of Lost Dreams (Invincible)—Home life of the gangsters. Mawkish trash.

Will Rogers in "Life Begins at 40"

The Case of the Curious Bride (First National)—For those who like mystery plays done with relentless whimsy. This one is a trifle more preposterous and gabby than usual, but Warren Williams' amiability helps relieve the commonplaceness. Contains a vulgar song and scene in a burlesque theater.

The Florentine Dagger (Warner)—Many persons will find this mystery play with its baleful atmosphere, its incidents of murder, revenge and suicide, too unpleasant to be entertaining, and hope that this will be the last of the last of the Borgias. The agreeable presence of C. Aubrey Smith does something to redeem it.

The Goose and the Gander (Warner)—Heroine starts out to take her former husband from his second wife, but chooses instead the gentleman who is currently flirting with the second wife. Fluff for the Kay Francis-George Brent fans exclusively. Ralph Forbes, Genevieve Tobin.

Hold 'Em Yale (Paramount)—If you like Damon Runyon's fairy tales. Willful heroine scorns the bookish hero 'til a bunch of ticket-scalping mugs turns him into a tough guy and all ends as heroine's distressed father hoped. Patricia Ellis, Larry Crabbe.

I'll Love You Always (Columbia)—Youth just out of engineering school and unable to get a job to suit to him, turns liar and thief, and is reformed by a prison sojourn. That he becomes a good citizen in the last five minutes is no compensation for sitting through an hour of his manifold offensiveness. Poor story writing. Nancy Carroll, Raymond Walburn.

The People's Enemy (Radio)—Seventy minutes of crooks, bribetakers and shady lawyers, of double-crossings and threats of murder. Just an unsavory mess.

Princess O'Hara (Universal)—Another Runyon fairy tale about the gangster who is reformed by romance. This formula needs a vacation. Jean Parker, Chester Morris, Leon Errol.

Life Begins at 40 (Fox)—No matter how trite the story, no matter if everybody in the cast has to stooge for Will Rogers, his presence is sufficient to make an entertainment. He is a country editor in this one, a matchmaker and conqueror of the town boss. In the best scene of this melodramatic farce he and his crowd of champion hog callers break up his opponent's political rally. At one point Will remarks that America's national emblem should be the can opener.

Roberta (Radio)—Still the best of the new musicals, with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dancing delectably.

The Scarlet Pimpernel (London Films - United Artists) — Leslie Howard never appeared to better advantage than as the apparently foppish youth who befriends English aristocrats caught in France at the time of the Reign of Terror. Merle Oberon cuts a handsome appearance in this film, which was made before the Hollywood stylists made a doll out of her for "Folies Bergere."

Star of Midnight (Radio)—Encore of "The Thin Man," with William Powell again as a nonchalant detective and Ginger Rogers for a new partner.

Texas Terror (Monogram)—The injuns for a change are on the side of the law in its struggle with cattle rustlers. John Wayne rides ahead.

The Whole Town's Talking (Columbia)—Has the two most stylish of the season's formulas—Timid soul gets tough in spite of himself, so winning the regard of the hard-boiled heroine; and the double-identity plot wherein he gets mixed up with the law's efforts to capture a killer. Edward G. Robinson plays both parts in this gangster film, which is not proving as popular as expected. It is just possible that a large public is thoroughly weary of evenings in the company of thugs.

Women Must Dress (Monogram)—Mother discovers her mistake in trying to force her daughter into a rich loveless marriage. For the lower brackets of the double bills.

The World Accuses (Chesterfield)—The long-suffering mother again in a dish of quickie hokum, with gangster trimmings. If that doesn't keep you away the wise-cracking children will drive you out.

Wagon Trail (Ajax)—The sheriff's son gets mixed up with outlaws, but the pardon does not come too late. Harry Carey and Chief Thundercloud.

Without Children (Liberty) — Obvious, unpleasant story about the husband who left his happy home because the vamp promised him success as society's favorite architect. As if that were not enough, the wife's two children are gumps. The husband returns and you don't care. Bruce Cabot, Marguerite Churchill, Evelyn Brent.

[This guide is published on Saturdays.]

Expensive Oranges Proved Economical At Chicago Modern Home Exposition

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—"Squeezability" tests for oranges have been conducted here and the surprising results were revealed, at the Modern Home Exposition here.

Leaning over a display of the golden fruit, homemakers exclaimed when they found that it was actual economy to buy big fat expensive oranges, extravagance to get the cheap 15-cents-a-dozen variety.

The simple tests were made by the Household Science Institute, which prepared the display. Juice content of the oranges was interpreted in terms of individual servings, and the price of the servings stated. The tests disclosed that the large California beauty, which housewives sometimes elevate to the luxury class, is really an economical orange. Although it costs 49 cents a dozen, the individual serving comes to only 2 2-3 cents, the exhibit showed.

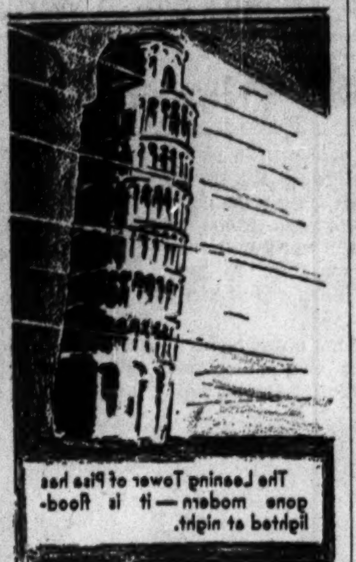
On the other hand, the little 15 center, often billed among the bargains, is actually costly in terms of the breakfast beverage, for a single serving of this variety costs 4½ cents. Medium and large Florida oranges, costing 20 and 30 cents a dozen are decidedly economical, at 2⅓ cents a serving, the display reported.

A new potato chip made its debut at the exposition. A pretty maid in uniform held aloft an uncooked chip which looked like pale stiffened rubber and announced, as she suspended it above hot fat, that it was a new dehydrated product sold in packages which enabled the housewife to present fresh cooked chips on a few moments' notice.

In its dehydrated state the chip would keep indefinitely. But once dropped in deep fat, the flake of potato would turn a tempting golden brown and taste better than the chip made by the old process, the demonstrator claimed, proving her remarks with tasty samples. Thus progress is made in the potato chip field.

Other exhibits showed the homemakers how to judge a mixing bowl for efficiency, how egg beaters differ in gear ratios, and when veneer is desirable and when not desirable in furniture.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alienated—Preferably four syllables, ale'-yen-ate-ed (both a's long, both e's short; secondary stress on third syllable).

Antipodes—Always an-tip'-o-dees.

Associate—A-so'-shih-ate (first a as in account, o long, i short, second a long. Note the difference in "association," a-so-sih-a'-shun (secondary stress on second syllable; third syllable -sih, not shih).

Conquer, relinquishment—First n as in ink.

Divest—Preferably long i, di-vest' (short e).

Doeth—Two syllables.

Ecclesiastes—First vowel short.

Finity—Fin'-ih-ty (first i short, second clipped-short).

Froward (Job 5:13)—Translates a primitive Hebrew root, pathal, "to twine, struggle; be morally tortuous." Sound it preferably fro'-werd (long o, e as in maker).

Infidelity—Notwithstanding Webster's preference for long i in "fidelity," the corresponding i in "infidelity" is preferably clipped-short.

Latent—Derived from Latin latere, "to lie hid." "Dormant" is often given as a synonym, but there is this important discrimination: "dormant" may be applied to that which is present—as a sleeping person—without manifesting activity; "latent" designates that which is present without showing itself.

Longevity—Lon-jev'-ih-ty (o and e short, i clipped-short).

Morbid—Our word came to us through the French from the Latin morbidus, "sickly," which as Skeat points out, determined the present sense of our word; although we may trace it back to morbus, "disease," allied to mors, "death."

Questions—Questions which may be answered "yes" or "no," are generally read with a rising inflection on the last word.

Parentheses—Matter inclosed in parentheses is usually read at a slightly faster tempo and in a lower tone. Thus it is set off from the context.

Selah—A liturgical notation, and not to be read aloud.

Simulate—From Latin simulare, "feign, pretend," from similis, "like."

Testimony—The o is long. Don't try to rhyme the word with "money."

Brevities

Worcester Evening Gazette: An astronomer, studying the moon, has concluded that eventually a single day will be as long as a month is now. It's not very pleasant to look forward to the day when the month's bills come in every morning's mail.

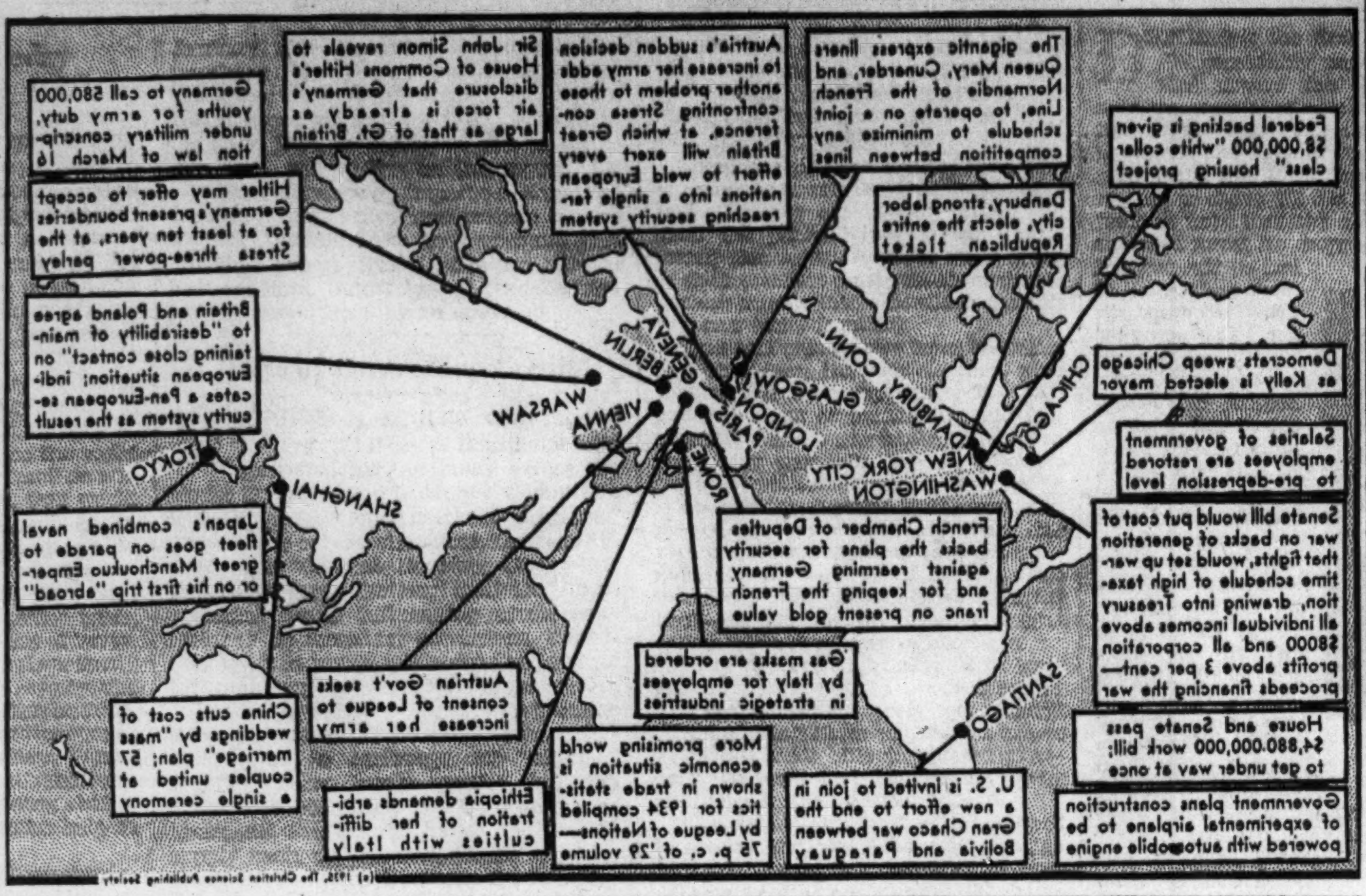
Punch: It was not so many years ago that letters were dried by sand being sprinkled on them. Then blotting-paper made its appearance, and evidently in post offices the sand was swept up and dumped in the ink-pots.

Humorist: A prize was offered in a competition at a charity bazaar to the one who could pack a trunk in the shortest time. A housewife watching the event was shocked when her cook proved an easy winner.

San Francisco Chronicle: Sometimes the back seat driver has a husband who manages the kitchen from a chair at the dining room table.

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance



Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Zacharias and Elisabeth

WE ARE told in our Common Version of Luke 1:39 that when Mary the virgin paid a visit to her kinswoman Elisabeth, she "went into the hill country with haste, into a city of Juda;" but the name of the city is not stated. Some suppose that since Zacharias was a priest, he and his wife lived at Hebron, which was one of the chief priestly cities of Judea and was situated some 17 miles south of Jerusalem. Others, however, make the interesting suggestion that the word "Juda" in Luke 1:39 was originally spelled "Juttah," and in that case we would read, ". . . into a city (called) Juttah." Juttah lay still farther south, approximately five miles from Hebron, and was itself one of the cities allotted to the priests (Josh. 21:16), while we are specifically informed that it lay "in the hill country" (Josh. 15:48, 55 R. V.) (Cf. Plummer: "St. Luke," p. 28.)

Daily Anecdote

A Firm Hand

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Secretary Seward took the Emancipation Proclamation to President Lincoln for his signature, the President took up his pen, dipped it in the ink and held it poised over the place where the signature was to go. He hesitated an instant, then laid down the pen. Twice he went through this same motion; then, turning to Mr. Seward, he said:

"I have been shaking hands since 9 o'clock this morning, and my right arm is almost paralyzed. If my name ever goes into history it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it. If my hand trembles when I sign the Proclamation, all who examine the document hereafter will say, 'He hesitated.'"

He then turned to the table, once again took up the pen and slowly wrote in firm characters, "Abraham Lincoln."

Quotation for Today

HE WHO would be blessed and happy should be from the first a partaker of the truth.—PLATO.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

Things Ancient and Modern

THERE came unto me a Lady who was an Enthusiast on Recent Things. And she spent her time in this, either to See or to Hear Some New Thing, even as did the women in Athens. And she inquired of me, saying, Hast thou read the Modern Poetry? And dost thou not think that it is Just Too Lovely for Any Use?

And I said, I have read that which is called Modern Poetry. And some of it is Modern Poetry. And some of it is Modern but not Poetry; and some of it may be Poetry but it is not Modern; and some of it is neither Modern nor Poetry. As for its being Just Too Lovely for Any Use, that is my opinion of the Major Part thereof—I have no Use for it.

And she inquired further, and said, Hast thou seen the Modern Dances?

And I answered and said, I have covered One Eye and Partly Closed the Other, and I have seen the Modern Dances.

And she said, Are they not Beautiful?

And I said, I can think of Several Adjectives which I would sooner apply to them.

And she said, Tastes Differ.

And I said, Tastes differ less than thou dost suppose. I went once unto the Circus of the renowned Phineas T. Barnum. And he had just imported a Cannibal Family from the Ends of the earth. And the man and the woman and the little boy lay upon a Platform, and were stolid and Homesick. Neither cared they whether people looked at them or not. But there came that way a little white boy with a small Red Balloon. And the little Cannibal boy leaped to his feet and ran to the edge of the Platform, and in heathenish Gibberish but with very Christian Tears he pleaded for it.

And I said, The tastes of that little Naked Heathen as to Red Balloons were Identical with those of the daughter of the daughter of Keturah, who hath been a Puritan for Ten Generations.

And I said, When Oscar Wilde was a popular fad, and every Dude wore a Sunflower in his Buttonhole, and the Civilized world attired itself in Pale Yellows and Discouraged Greens and Blues, we that were wise knew that it would not Last Very Long.

And she said, We were talking, I believe, of the Modern Dances.

And I said, There are three good things about the Modern Dances. The Position is so Objectionable, and the Dances are so Ungainly, and the Musick is so Barbarous, that they will go where Oscar Wilde's color scheme hath gone.

And she said, Thou speakest not of their Morals, whereof I thought that thou wouldest speak.

And I said, I have been young, and I attribute not to young folk all the bad motives which rise in the mind of Old Sinners. But the first of the Ten Commandments of Musick is, Thou shalt be Rythmickal; and the second is, Thou shalt be Melodious; and the third is, Thou shalt be Harmonious. Behold, there shall be a day when the Cowbells and the Clappers shall go to Grass, and the Fiddle shall play tunes as melodious as the good old Tunes of the Money Musk and Sugar in the Gourd.

And she said, But they will be Modern Tunes.

And I said, The Chinese do bury Eggs for an Hundred years and when they Exhume them, they count them the Freshest Things that ever Hens Laid. There are things that call themselves Modern which were Ancient when Lot's wife gave her coming-out party for her daughters.

But the things that are Clean, and Wholesome and Lovely and of Good Report, these are the Ancient Things, and every generation will come to them at length as the things most Modern.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Organdy Flowers

A YOUNG woman with artistic ability and cleverness with her needle, has paid the grocery bill during her husband's enforced vacation by making organdy flowers. She started by taking samples to a specialty shop where she used to trade, and was promptly rewarded with an order. Other outlets for her wares were soon forthcoming, and little by little she has worked her way into the best stores. In the cold weather she makes velvet flowers, and receives special commissions for sprays and single flowers to be used on particular gowns.

Mrs. G. T.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Truckmen and Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tucson, Ariz.

A MAN and his wife were driving through the borderland between Arizona and New Mexico, far from any town or human habitation, when a tire blew out. They were faced with the problem of getting the spare tire off because the lock failed to work. It was almost dusk on a lonely road and the few cars that came in sight sped rapidly by.

It seemed as if the tourists would have to spend the night by the roadside, until finally two men in a truck stopped and inquired if they could help. They did try, but the lock resisted all efforts to open it. Finally they agreed to take the wheel to the next town to a garage, have a new tire put on, and bring it back. So off they went, and hours later the man and his wife were glad to see a car approaching, with the truckmen, who had come back with the new tire. They had driven 70 miles, paid their own money for an expensive tire, and had come back to put it on.

The tourists offered to pay them well for their time and trouble, but they would take only a few dollars, saying they had spent the night on the desert because of tire trouble and did not want others to experience the same difficulty.

In Lighter Vein

On Hens

A small boy was asked to write an essay on hens, and this is how he did it:

"Hens is curious animals. The outside of a hen is generally put into pillars and feather dusters. The inside of hens is sometimes filled with shirt-buttons and such-like. A hen is a lot smaller than a good many other animals, but it can scratch up more of a garden than anything that isn't a hen. Hens is very useful to lay eggs for plum puddings."—Toronto Globe.

—Humorist

"My word, Thomas I'd no idea things were as bad as this with you."
"Oh, it isn't that. My wife won't let me practice at home!"

Avoiding the Noise

The newly married couple had moved into an apartment near a railroad. As the tenth train rumbled past she said:

"The trains do make quite a bit of noise, don't they?"

"Yes, but after the first few days you won't mind it, dear," replied the husband.

"Then let's go to mother's for the first few days."

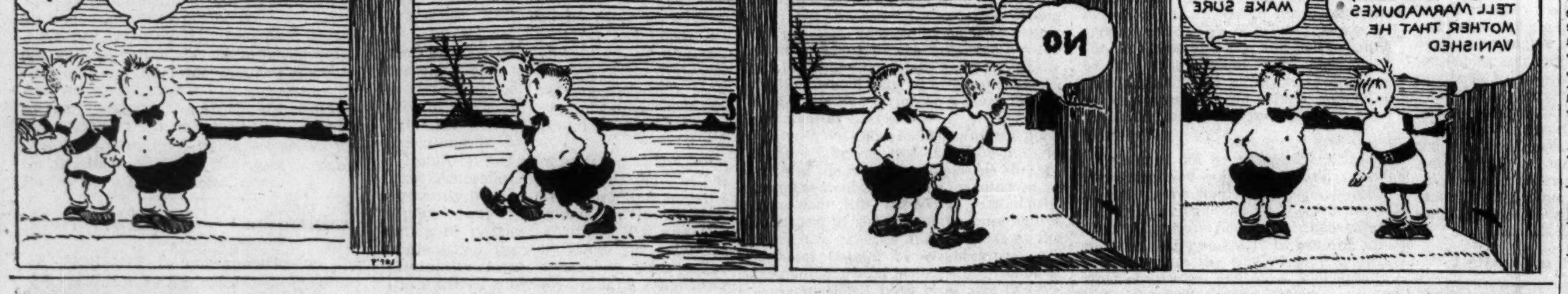
Depends

"How much would it cost to send my son to Harvard?"

"By bus or train?"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Oh, Marmaduke, You Are Too!

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—But Little Dogs Sometimes Have Big Appetites

By Carmack

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1935

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Cain's Question Today

The World's Week

"AM I my brother's keeper?" How much harder seems the answer to Cain's question in our complicated world of today! Yet consciously or unconsciously it is presented even to those of us who may not know the man in the next apartment or who have never seen our employer. In three or four of this week's major developments it has been a fundamental consideration.

For even when the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker may be only a voice over the telephone or a factory in a distant land, the telegraph or the radio may bring the affairs of their families and their nations into our homes. Our world knits itself together even as it pulls apart.

Europe, obsessed with the nightmare of sudden bomb or gas attack from the air, and brought to a sharp realization that security is unattainable on a selfish basis, has been discovering a new sense of unity. It has witnessed the educational spectacle of Red Russia toasting English royalty, the Soviet bear embracing the British bulldog. The motto printed on pats of butter served at a Moscow luncheon to Mr. Eden, "Peace Is Indivisible," expressed a truth that will not down. The nations are finding that if they wish to be secure they must help to make others secure.

Yet the answer is not altogether simple. With statesmen still rests the problem of working out wise and just methods of co-operation. The world is by no means ready for the unity implied in a superstate. And commitments which will not be supported by economic interests and popular sentiment may do more harm than good. There are many indications that instead of the general and universal security system intended in the establishment of the League of Nations, several regional systems will be developed, some within the League, some for a time at least outside it.

Thus America looking at rearmament in Europe has pursued an apparently contradictory course. Side by side Congress has been pushing military appropriations and measures designed to lessen the need for military forces. Efforts to revise American neutrality policies, to withdraw the support of American arms from American trade that seeks to profiteer on foreign wars, have been speeded by the desire to keep out of the trouble which seems to be gathering in Europe. Yet many who want America to make every effort to insulate herself from another conflagration believe it will prove impossible and that the best insurance is some co-operation—as much as public opinion will support—in efforts to prevent fire breaking out.

Surely America must go slow in answering to what extent she is Europe's keeper. But those who believe that she has no share in Europe's troubles and can wholly insulate herself may have to learn a lesson that they missed in the World War. For whether we like it or not, Europe is in some measure America's keeper.

Again Cain's question was inherent in two matters of domestic policy with which Americans had to deal during the week. The passage of the work-relief bill is certainly a recognition of the whole country's responsibility for the care of the unemployed. Serious questions as to whether that care is in danger of becoming too paternalistic and mechanical, too open to political abuse, have been overridden by the plain fact of human distress. It is to be hoped that an equal appreciation of the share the whole nation has in the training of citizens will arouse greater efforts to prevent the closing of thousands of schools in poorer districts.

Wherever we look, we can find the old question popping up. It is involved in the attack on NRA and the objections in Congress to a two-year extension of the attempt to permit one part of an industry to be the keeper of another. It appears in such everyday affairs as traffic. We are to some extent the keepers of our brothers who fly past within a foot at forty miles an hour—and they are ours.

We are learning that one part of the community cannot be unemployed without causing unemployment elsewhere. And we cannot by greed or oppression—or by merely passing by on the other side—put part of the community into poverty and misery without being ourselves affected. It is well that the fact is being forced upon our consciousness.

More on Japanese Competition

A PENDANT to our remarks on the agitation to subject Japanese cotton textile imports to a limited embargo is available in the current report on economic conditions in Japan issued by the Department of Commerce. It gives the latest record of Japanese-American trade. In December, last year, and January, this year, when Japanese textile exports started to flow into the United States in accelerated volume, the figures (in thousands of yen) were:

	Dec., 1934	Jan., 1935
Japanese purchases from U. S..	113,454	92,325
Japanese sales to U. S.........	36,477	34,677

In other words, Japan is buying three to four times as much as she is selling in her trade with the United States!

Comparative figures do not show any diminution in Japanese purchases in the United States. On the contrary, they show a big increase, American exports to Japan in January, 1934, being only 51,877,000 yen, as compared with 113,454,000 yen in December, 1934, and 92,325,000 yen for January, 1935. Japan has thus doubled its purchases in a year. It has increased its sales, too; but not in the same proportion, the advance being from 25,892,000 yen in January, 1934, to 34,677,000 yen in January, 1935. Any action on the request for a limited embargo on imports of Japanese textiles which affect one section or one industry should take into account this thriving export trade, affecting several sections and industries—a trade which might be sacrificed by an embargo.

Ways of Controlling Credit

MARRINER S. ECCLES, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, liberally sprinkled his testimony before the House Banking and Currency Committee with the phrase "open market operations." The phrase covers what Prof. Lawrence E. Clark, in "Central Banking Under the Federal Reserve System," calls the "most powerful factor influencing credit conditions," or monetary conditions. Consequently it is worth while for the laity to try to understand what the phrase means.

The Reserve System was set up to make a pooled cash fund available to commercial banks in exchange for "eligible" security. Those banks applied for cash when needed, when business demands arose. All the reserve banks did was to supply cash on demand. There was not much profit in the business. So, in order to defray expenses, the reserve banks went into the market and bought such earning assets as government bonds. Instead of waiting for the commercial banks to ask for cash, the reserve banks of their *own volition* provided it.

What was the result? The *artificial* pumping of new money into the coffers of the commercial banks selling the government bonds enabled them to lend more cheaply or invest more heavily. In times that are not abnormal (as at present), business men are responsive to the call of cheaper money—just as consumers are to the call of cheaper prices. The result normally is a gentle stimulation of economic activity.

Such experiences have helped lay the foundation of that credit, or money, control which is now held to be the *raison d'etre* of a central banking system. If open market purchases had this effect, then the contrary step of open market sales would have the reverse effect, and tighten credit or money supplies. The control came into more frequent use. In 1933 the Banking Act established a statutory open market committee consisting of the twelve governors of the reserve banks. That body was charged with responsibility for initiating open market operations, with the Federal Reserve Board holding the power to approve or disapprove its recommendations. But even then any or all of the twelve reserve banks could refuse to participate.

Observe the effect of this restriction. It made for a perpetuation of the preexisting decentralization of credit control. The purpose of the new bill on which Mr. Eccles has been giving evidence is to replace decentralization with centralization. Instead of the old committee, a new one is to be provided, called the Federal Open Market Committee. This five-man board would be the credit controller, and all reserve banks must abide by its rulings.

This newspaper has suggested that the power of this committee is so enormous that steps should be taken to see that it is insulated against the irresponsible influence of political interests. Credit control should be centralized. It should be centralized in Washington. But there is danger of the misuse of its powers if Congress does not elevate both the status and the tenure of office of the committee. To this end amendments to the Administration's bill are in order.

Edwin Arlington Robinson

NO EASY answer, no quick reassurance, were sought after or offered by Edwin Arlington Robinson. He gave beauty, not consolation. He charted the quest only to the top of the hill. His readers may go that far with him, look around them at "the glory of a world on fire." But they must go down the other side alone.

Robinson has been honored as the foremost American poet of this generation. Certainly he has left an indelible imprint among many fading ones on the shifting sands of poetical fashion. His was the originality of thought—that true, essential originality more concerned with ideas than with forms. He brought something to the world's poetry that it would have been the poorer for having gone without.

But if Robinson offers little consolation, except for those to whom proof of man's heritage of beauty and courage are sufficient consolation, it is not because of any deficiency of sympathy for his fellows. What appears to have been the impelling curiosity behind most of Robinson's intellectual Odyssey is most simply put in "Flammonde." There the poet asks, not only of this character, but by implication of all those other too numerous ones who fall before frustration,

> What small satanic sort of kink
> Was in his brain? What broken link
> Withheld him from the destinies
> That came so near to being his?

Yet that Robinson saw also the grandeur of man is implicit in much of his work. It is a grandeur in which he shared magnificently, whether he knew it or only questioned this, too.

A Crisis in Education

ARE men capable of planning and achieving a better world? Can they escape from the whirlwind of war spirit, slum living, unequal opportunity, vice, degrading amusements?

There is a problem greater than that of economic stress. The vital decision before thinking educational leaders is: shall the public school system reflect merely the *status quo* of the social order, or shall teachers constitute themselves a pioneer band to lead a bewildered people to a new social frontier?

Signs and events drive home the bitter fact that men have not learned what they should from experience. The gargantuan waste of human life and material in the last war has not prevented continuing war talk. The air resounds too often with shouts of demagogues.

The wealthiest nation in the world has messed up her economic system, and within a short distance of each other are found luxury and bitter poverty. Two forces can lead civilization to a higher level—religion and education. And education, without religion, is a mirage.

There has been a great deal of loose talk in recent months about teachers. The scare-headline press has shouted "Communists." State universities are to be investigated; bills are offered to require students and teachers to swear allegiance to their nation.

Such dust storms must not be allowed to obscure the goal. Education must go forward because it is one hope of men.

There need be no faltering. Education must use every legitimate means to improve human living. When the educational system becomes the tool of politics, society steps backward. Then we have little boys trained as soldiers; children learn from books controlled by state decree; calisthenics and athletics are employed to become breeders of martial spirit. In a new nation, the philosophy of individual gain becomes the creed.

Whatever may be the mistakes and errors of social orders, whatever exigencies of politics and economics arise, the moral obligations of education remain unchanged. The chief obligation is to struggle unceasingly, tactfully and earnestly to build better citizens thus developing a better world.

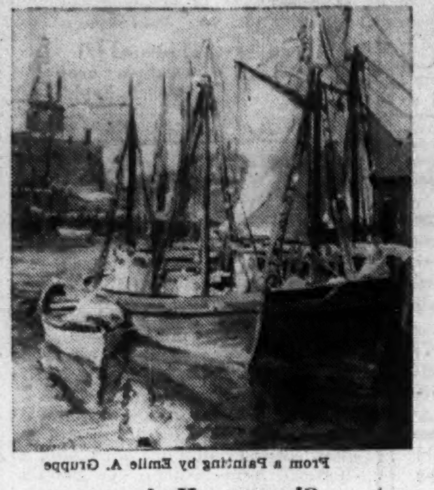
To achieve this goal, education must be unhampered. There can be no tie-up with politics or organizations with political objectives. Teachers must have freedom to point out defects and discuss possible remedies. Surely this does not mean that elements contrary to democracy will be inculcated in youth. To the contrary, the very essence of democracy is that government of, by, and for the people shall be constantly bettered.

As an enlightened, free people we need an enlightened, free educational system. Educational leaders must stand firm for those fundamentals which have proved their worth. The ideal of an honest education for all children must not be tarnished.

H. S. P.

Youth in Gloucester Harbor

DICKIE felt the deck of the Druid tilt perceptibly under his feet as Bart shoved the throttle ahead over the remaining notches. The lifting flow of the boat came up through the boy's legs and spread through his body even to the tips of his fingers so that he wanted to shout. He did shout—a quick jubilant note that the east wind easily snatched away. He dropped his hand on the gunwale to feel the pulsations from the throbbing heart that was driving them ahead.



From a Painting by Emile A. Gruppe

Gloucester Harbor

The wave-beset breakwater jumped at them, was beside them, then running away behind. A coast-guard boat, a seventy-five footer, nodding slowly in the inrolling ground swell and without a sign of life on its deck, lunged by.

He was at the wheel guiding the low gray boat through mounting waves as they hurled their white tracery toward him. He eased the sharp prow off on the big ones, taking them in true seaman fashion. His eyes searched through the spray and wash for the helpless cruiser.

There it was, shaken by the tossing waters. Deftly he brought his craft close and a sailor got a line to the other boat that they might tow it in.

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Down in the engine room that heavy bulk of machinery now labored and panted as the hull crept up a wave, now chafed and pounded as the boat canted down the other side of the crest. It was a splendid motor, splendid to have at one's control, full of strength and life and smoothness. He liked to touch the rounded tops of the big cylinders. Sometimes he almost wanted to hug them.

Dickie could smell the mixture of water-sogged wharves, fish, cordage, and tar now and he sniffed at it delightedly. It was grand. One of the things about Gloucester that he could never have enough of. Then there were the fishing boats, unloading, in repair, or simply sitting there idle.

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On another day he was standing amidships, feet wide apart, with the spread of a schooner's pressing sail above him. The deck was heeled sharply but he had his sea legs and never varied his position an inch even when the wind howled louder and the deck banked, hitched, and staggered under him. It was a wild day and few of the crew dared stay on deck.

Sometimes he had to rush back and help the helmsman and together they'd guide that stubbornly plowing boat.

When she grew tired, they'd let her fall off until with a roaring surge she picked up speed, light and swift once more. Instinctive knowledge of how to make the best of that northerly gale would get them to the fishing banks in record time.

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Back again in the harbor aboard the Druid, he was coasting gently into a small inlet. Dickie scrambled up onto the foredeck, heaved the unwieldy anchor out of its well, and waited the word from Bart.

"Let her go, sailor. See that you don't scrape the side."

"Aye, aye, sir."

A throaty clunk and he was struggling with the inch rope, getting it through the chock and around the cleat. A tiny mahogany runabout dashed at them, skipped about their stern, its bow haughtily lifting skyward, then pranced away delightfully. It swooped and cavorted all about the anchored cruisers.

In the seat of that little craft with its motor humming behind him and the blue water of the bay becoming crisp spray ahead of him, he was making sharp angles at high speed with an easy touch on the steering wheel, toying with the throttle, cocking an eye as the motor missed a beat, hearing the musical knocking of the exhaust in his ears. It was a boat you'd love to paint, polish, and keep clean and shipshape.

They had supper and sat in the cockpit watching the sinking sun spray the windows of the sheds on the water front as intense gold.

Darkness did not bring a complete cessation in the activity of the harbor. The grumbling exhausts of the incoming schooners now and then filled the air. It was a queer sound, a series of beats, then a pause as if someone were drumming on an old keg with a mallet.

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"Be sure to bring the flashlight when we row ashore for provisions tonight," Bart advised Dickie.

"I know," said Dickie, "rowboats should have a single, flashing white light." But he was thinking that he didn't want to go ashore for a single moment. He would remain in the little boat when they rowed to the wharf. He couldn't bear to leave the thick, black water, the impenetrable night, the wharves and the fishing boats, the smell of the nets, even for a very short time.

There were four of them in the boat as Bart rowed easily through the darkness toward the lights of the public landing. The rumble-rumble of the fishing schooner's motor had been so far away as to be beyond their attention, but now quite suddenly it broke full on their ears, close at hand. Bart started and strained his eyes at the night, the oars poised and dripping above the water. A single red and a single green light high up came toward them.

Dickie's heart was tumbling frantically about his chest like a caged animal. Bart turned toward him.

"The flashlight, Dick, use it! Keep flashing it. We've got to let that boat know we're here."

Dickie was suddenly in a panic. "I—I forgot it!"

Bart choked inarticulately. Dickie could see the others sitting rigid, uneasy.

Then Bart was in action, pivoting the little boat as darker blackness even than the black about them loomed close by. Bart drove the boat on lifting strokes. The red and green lights passed solemnly.

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Dickie's young body relaxed wearily against the ribbing of the little boat and tears came into his eyes. He was no longer as one with the clever youth who had been at the helm of the Government boat, in its engine room, at the wheel of the fishing schooner, or guiding the tiny runabout. He wanted to be ashore.

"Bart," he begged, "Bart, can't we go to a movie tonight, can't we, Bart?"

It was the certain remedy. There he could be once more the man of the moment, skilled horseman, yachtsman, athlete, anything. There he couldn't fail himself. And tomorrow the water front would be his once more.

G. C. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

Walking Among the Pedestals

By Frank L. Perrin

SOMEONE, somewhere, once asked, and quite pertinently, "How great was Alexander?" The ancient couplet puts these words in the mouth of a boy, who probably was a sincere seeker of information: "How great was Alexander, pa, that people called him great?" Evidently there was no desire or intention to question the estimate generously made by unanimous agreement of the people of an admiring world. Had not his bust been provided to adorn countless pedestals in the corridors of the halls of fame? Surely he must have been great. The only question to be answered was as to how great, or just how great.

Readers of newspapers have recently read, or had the opportunity to read, an unusually long list of names of those elevated to positions on the dais of the hall of fame, candidates for which are chosen, by some process or other, annually or occasionally as circumstances seem to warrant. An observer, wandering among the pedestals adorned by busts or figures of those whose names, even, are not too familiar, may speculate as to the qualifications which may, by fortunate chance, assure one of election to a place among the great or near great.

I have not thought it incumbent upon a mere observer from the side-lines to analyze the careers or appraise the accomplishments of those nominated. I have done this, somewhat particularly, in respect to some of those whose figures adorn the galleries and rotundas of the national Capitol in Washington, and, recalling our brief history since the birth of our nation I have been able to estimate without prejudice, I hope, the differing degrees of that thing called greatness which we see perpetuated in bronze or marble. I would not subtract or withhold one whit of the honor or fame accorded. I would not underestimate the effort made, sometimes against almost overwhelming odds, by the crusading heroes and heroines who blazed the way for succeeding generations who have realized greater freedom of thought and action than would have been possible without their courage and sacrifice.

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It is because we agree that the full measure of gratitude should be accorded to those who have best served their own and succeeding generations that we are inclined to safeguard, more zealously than now seems to be the tendency, the more or less superficial bestowal of acclaim and adulation. Rare gems are valuable and appreciated because they are rare. If diamonds and pearls were as common as pebbles on the beach they would be no more highly prized. In a row of busts or statues a mile long, even the figure of a Washington, a Lincoln, a Gladstone or a Columbus would be passed almost unheeded.

Are not the people of America, at least, yielding to what might be called a careless inflationary process in the profligate distribution of what were once highly coveted niches in the halls of fame? The trail blazer, after all, would have ventured and toiled in vain had not the work he began been carried on and his ideas, processes and methods been employed and adapted to the changing needs of a progressive civilization. Even the Wright brothers, intrepid pioneers in aeronautics, might not have been able to develop the airplane of today. Mergenthaler with his crude type-casting machine, little more than blazed the way for the marvelous device which, in varied forms, sets the type in which this is printed. Morse, at the first telegraph key, and Bell listening to the first spoken word electrically transmitted, could hardly have dreamed of the developments which would be made in perfecting and utilizing their discoveries.

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One need not be captiously critical in surveying and appraising, and in reassessing, the motives of those sympathetically or emotionally appreciative of their contemporaries and of their efforts in behalf of humanity, to wonder, and inquire, with the boy already quoted, what constitutes greatness. Incidentally, it is observed that a recent nominee whose bust may adorn the thickly populated hall of fame is the originator or inventor of the fountain pen, much as McCormick was the inventor of the first grain reaper, as Fulton was of the first steamboat, and as Watts was of the first steam-driven engine. Those who struggle, on occasion, with even the perfected fountain pen in its varying and trying moods, may pause to wonder why. Prudence, it seems to me, should dictate that the occupancy of that particular niche should be by tenancy at will, with the provision that it should be perpetually or permanently set apart only for one who devises or perfects a fountain pen which does not menace the peace of the household or office or yield to unbecoming moods. Let Fame, in this instance, as well as in others, withhold its award until this or some future generation may wisely, graciously and unanimously indorse the bestowal of the wreath.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"We Have Went"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an erstwhile but perhaps errant Oklahoman, I have been greatly perturbed over the incident which you treat in your editorial, "We Have Went." Even your friendly and reassuring treatment of this evident grammatical slip in an opinion by the State Supreme Court, which I know to have housed many most sober-minded scholars, does not entirely allay my solicitude for the State where I learned my conjugations.

If the use of this expression were attributable to a lingering liking for the robust English of the cow country, to self-assertion on the part of a stripling among states, or to a mere slip on the part of judge or stenographer, I could preserve at least a moderate equanimity. But to me it hints possibly of something more serious—not that the southwest is adhering to a bluff and rustic past, but that it is rapidly going modern. In short, what I fear is that someone in Oklahoma has been reading Gertrude Stein. Will one of the Monitor's readers there please reassure me? T. N.

Washington, D. C.

The Wide Horizon

The Puzzle of Neutrality

By W. Y. Elliott

Professor of Government, Harvard University

THE genuine and profound desire of the American nation to seek peace and to cherish it, is reflected in the attitudes of nearly all its citizens. One can see it in the White House and at the Capitol. One can equally sense it in the audiences of the talkies where demonstrations of a spontaneous character greet the current news reels. We do not as a nation like wars or rumors of wars.

But there is, unfortunately, a deep divergence of views as to what the best method of seeking peace may be.

Since we cannot, given all the will in the world, withdraw into our own boundaries and get rid, by a single operation, of all responsibility for our foreign trade and our outlying possessions, we must be concerned with the organization of collective security. How can it be achieved?

Recently a representative group of men important in shaping the opinion of our nation were discussing these problems round a dinner table. No better idea of the problems that face us could be given than by suggesting in platonic dialogue the trend of the discussion.

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FIRST INTERNATIONAL LAWYER: The modern conception of neutrality is bifurcating in an interesting way as the historical concept did: On the one hand there is the view that neutrals must band together to keep the peace of the world. On the other hand Bynkershoek's classical definition that to be neutral is "to be of neither party," still seems to be the attitude of the United States.

DIPLOMATIC HISTORIAN: I can see grave dangers in the assertion of our traditional neutral rights. We shall have to have a much more modest neutrality policy if we are not to be drawn into the next war—if one comes. I should be inclined to favor withdrawing protection from property or citizens who took risks in war zones or with contraband.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL LAWYER: Can we stop there? Is not the real issue whether we should not adopt a positive policy to keep the world from exploding again. We ought to join the League and the Court to throw our weight into the balance that is so perilously insecure without us. But the least that we can do is to give the President the discretionary right to put an embargo on trading with one or both or all belligerents, as occasion requires.

POLITICAL SCIENTIST: I agree that we should do the things that you have just suggested. But practically and politically speaking we cannot do all of them. We are tied fast by a Senate minority which thinks the country sides with whoever can persuade people by radio appeals to send 50,000 telegrams to Washington. We probably could get a discretionary power for the President to lay an embargo against *all* belligerents, though discriminatory action would probably require congressional sanction. Ought we not on the one hand to try to get agreement to apply a collective embargo against any belligerents in the Pacific, until joint action had been agreed on? That would probably cripple any aggressor in a serious war and keep us from being drawn into minor wars. On the other hand, *vis-à-vis* Europe, we can hold our hand, with only the assurance that we will not thwart collective action by supplying loans and war materials to an aggressor.

ADMIRAL: But no embargo is politically feasible—nor could it be carried out. Great Britain couldn't stop her own trade with the Scandinavian states though she knew war materials were going to Germany in the last war—till we came in. People *will* make profits out of wars. I say let them take their risks, and don't support them.

STATESMAN: That is true, Admiral, but isn't an embargo on all belligerents the only really neutral policy today?

ADMIRAL: It can't be enforced, even if it be adopted.

STATESMAN: Doesn't your plan play into the hands of the great sea powers?

ADMIRAL: Of course it does. But if you don't want to do that, you must fight for your rights.

EDUCATOR: Gentlemen, the diversity of our opinions shows how difficult this problem is. We want to prepare a policy in time to prevent war, yet we don't want to tie our hands or play into the hands of others. I believe that we are all agreed that we should not insist on the absolute protection of neutral rights under all conditions. Yet to announce a rigid policy in advance would fit only one set of circumstances, not another.

STATESMAN: Would you not all favor at least giving the President the permissive right to stop all trade with all belligerents if he saw fit?

EDUCATOR: I cannot be certain even of that. There is a great danger in too much executive power.

STATESMAN: Nevertheless, there is an equal danger in inaction or lack of power to act.

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That conversation is typical of the questions that are being propounded not only in Congress and in the Department of State, but in thoughtful groups of citizens who are concerned to keep this country at peace. The real issue is whether the old negative conception of neutral rights any longer fits a world in which collective action may be essential to make the Peace Pact of Paris (the Kellogg-Briand treaty), signed and ratified by the whole civilized world though it has been, something more than the record of a pious aspiration.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 111

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON | FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Danzig Defeats Hitler Agents

NRA Faces High Court Again

Stresa Will Miss Anthony Eden

Russia Tries Children as Men

Europe's Gold Bloc Holds Fast

Society Women Crash Into Ads

DANZIG sees the National Socialists' score bitter disappointment in the free city's election of its legislature. They win 59.1 per cent of the ballots, but fail by 17,594 votes to make good their loud claims and gain control in the law-making body. Gen. Hermann Goering, Dr. Göbbels, Rudolf Hess and other National Socialist leaders from Berlin had conducted a campaign which employed every skilled propaganda device in the expectation of sweeping the election, changing the Constitution, and proclaiming to the world that Danzig is German. The National Socialists made gains, but so did their principal rivals, the jubilating Socialists and Centrists—Berlin fails to show that Danzig is, morally, another Saar.

¶ Washington sees a new test case of NRA's constitutionality come to the Supreme Court. Donald Richberg, NRA chairman, will push the Schechter poultry case from New York, in which the Government won most of the points. Congress turns to the much-amended social security measures. It buzzes over the report, affirmed and denied, that Postmaster General James A. Farley will resign to lead the 1936 Roosevelt campaign—He never could lead with all that patronage clogging his hands.

¶ Europe learns with regret that Anthony Eden of Britain, through illness, cannot take the prominent part expected in the Stresa conference. Prime Minister MacDonald will accompany Sir John Simon to the Italian resort. Mussolini is reported to doubt an eastern pact and to be ready to propose a united front for Britain, France and Italy to present to the European situation. The Danzig election shows the conferees that Nazi influence is not unlimited; Hungarian parliamentary elections show through unprecedented victory that Premier Gömbös is now practically a dictator—Europe really looks to Stresa hopefully for a ray of light.

¶ Soviet Russia will try children of 12 years and over for crimes the same as adults, inflicting equal prison terms and capital punishment. The Moscow decree ends a system that has kept children of 14 or less out of courts, delinquents being sent to reformatories by the Commissariat of Education. Another new regulation will send adults who encourage minors to commit crimes or become vagrants to prison for not less than five years. Russian childhood fares grimly—First the home atmosphere was taken away; now cells and firing squads for good boys gone wrong.

¶ Basel, Switz., sees Europe's gold bloc, shaken by the recent loss of Belgium, decide to fight for its existence. The governors of the Banks of France, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, the survivors, agree to hold on, and discuss future policies in view of the belga's devaluation and other factors. Dr. L. J. A. Trip of the Bank of Netherlands said attacks on the florin had ceased with the florin victorious. Gottlieb Bachmann of the Swiss National Bank said the Swiss franc was still under fire, but Switzerland firm—Money is what the people, not what the mints, make it.

¶ Manila sees the Island Legislature set for May 14 the plebiscite to adopt or reject the Constitution proposed for the Philippine Commonwealth. Filipinos who have awakened to the drawbacks of independence in 10 years are organizing an opposition. General Aguinaldo, Filipino hero, said to wish to be first President, as against the candidacy of Manuel Quezon, starts a campaign to get the 10-year trial period cut down. The Filipinos have a human love for independence—But some grow fearful of a larger draft of freedom than they can swallow.

¶ Yokohama sees a group of Japanese businessmen sail for Brazil to learn whether they can do better on some of the $100,000,000 worth of cotton now bought from the United States. These leaders believe that if they can buy more raw cotton in Brazil that market may absorb more Japanese exports. Japan believes the United States can have no actual cause for commercial reprisal—The balance of trade would still remain in America's favor.

¶ New York learns the secrets of the business of getting ladies of society to say in advertisements how much they like this cold cream or that cigarette. Queen Marie endorsed a brand of cosmetics for $2000. Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth is said to have fared better when endorsing a certain bed. But the average pay for celebrities is from nothing up to $1000. There has been built up a "cold cream aristocracy." Only distinguished socialites were taken in—Now many ladies are eager to crash cold cream's ad gates to bask in the [illegible]al rating.

Lyman Resigns as Prisons Head

Harvard Pacifists Plan Rally

Loyalty to Townsend Is Voiced

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Lyman Quits—Resignation Accepted by Governor

"Lift the millstone of politics from the Massachusetts prison system," pleaded Arthur P. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, as Governor Curley announced the acceptance of his resignation today.

"The Governor," he charged, "tried to remove five of the most valuable workers in the crime prevention bureau. Only if the prison system is insulated from such political assaults can the reform of criminals be carried on successfully.

"My resignation as commissioner of correction, was sent to His Excellency the Governor, Saturday morning, because I found it impossible to comply with the constant and continued demands and orders from the Governor's office and, at the same time, administer properly a department which should be conducted free from politics."

More detailed charges against the Governor and his alleged political interference with the bureau were promised by Mr. Lyman.

Up to the zero hour, Mr. Lyman sat on the lid, refusing to accept the resignation of the bureau director, Frank Loveland, which the Governor had demanded. "I cannot," he said. "It would not be for the best interests of the Commonwealth." Shortly thereafter, it was revealed that he had backed his opinion at the cost of his job.

Governor Curley had demanded the resignation of four workers in addition to that of Mr. Loveland, as an economy measure. He wished to have the work of the bureau carried on by the parole board, with the assistance of the deputy commissioner of correction. Economies of $15,000 yearly would result, according to his figures.

"The work of the bureau," said the Governor, "is not of sufficient value to justify the money spent on it. There has been valid objection to the way it carried on its activities."

Mr. Lyman countered, by citing the support of a host of leading penologists for the bureau's work. He himself called it "the most important and necessary part of the department of correction." Matthew W. Bullock of the state parole board, Lewis Parkhurst, crime expert, James L. Hogsett, retiring warden at the Charlestown prison, all were quoted in defense of the bureau.

Pacifist Rally—Harvard Men Plan Orderly Meeting

On Friday next, Harvard students will glorify peace. Their mass meeting is to be orderly but dramatic, said its organizers.

Four placards only will be permitted:

"Against imperialistic war."

"Fascism breeds war."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Maine Is Stirred By Industrial Hope Of Quoddy Project

Wartime Value of Tide Power Plant on Northeast U. S. Frontier Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, April 8—Like a small boy testing the temperature of the water before plunging in, the Federal Administration was seen here today as getting local reaction to the Passamaquoddy power project before ordering construction.

Reports here said the project has been "tentatively" approved. Use of the word tentative was seen as a convenient way out, should disapproving local opinion threaten the Democrats' newly acquired and unfamiliar Maine majority.

Almost Landlocked

Passamaquoddy is a PWA project involving construction of a $30,000,000 dam, designed to harness the 27-foot rushing tides of the Bay of Fundy and translate them into terms of some 250,000 horsepower, equal to 500,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric current. From an engineering viewpoint, it offers many interesting possibilities. Bare thought of utilizing now wasted forces symbolized in the rise and fall of the tides stirs engineering dreams as few other things can. And the Bay of Fundy's swirling waters, almost landlocked between islands and reefs, offer almost unique opportunities, engineers say. In fact, engineers have been toying with the idea for years.

The Gold Enthusiasm

Back several decades, they proposed a plant for extracting gold from sea water there, but it was regarded as impractical.

But power, cheap hydroelectric power, would seem eminently practical. There are Washington County, in which the project would be located, and adjacent Aroostook County. Industry has been shrinking in them for some time. Sudden appearance of great quantities of cheap electric power might be just the stimulus needed to start new industrial wheels turning.

Then there are Maine railroads which might be electrified. And not too far removed from the possibilities, engineers have held, is the furnishing of Boston and New York with their electrical needs. All this from tides!

That is one side of the story.

The other is rather cold, and consists of a rising pile of protests from utilities, engineers, and officials of the Pine Tree State.

Objections

Chief item among the protests is a reputed report by private engineers to 12 major utilities, indicating that it would be cheaper to produce the power from steam than from the tides. This has been an effective barrier to the project and prompted the PWA previously to deny allotments. More recent efforts to secure approval have exalted the advantages of such a project in time of war over its peace-time needs. The Bay of Fundy is the United States's eastern Atlantic outpost.

Some see in the Quoddy proposal an attempt on the part of President Roosevelt to "do something for Maine." If it wins final approval, the project will be built from the $4,880,000,000 funds recently voted by Congress for relief purposes.

The Passamaquoddy project is a vision principally, perhaps, of Dexter P. Cooper, hydroelectric engineer, whose completion of the Russian Dnieprostroy Dam, in conjunction with his brother, Hugh Cooper, has attracted world-wide notice.

Red Cross Called To New Activity In Roosevelt Plea

Would Add Protection of Human Happiness to Relief of Distress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—Prevention of accident and misery and the promotion of international understanding were laid before 1500 delegates to the annual meeting of the American Red Cross as part of their duties at their opening session here today.

Admiral Cary T. Grayson, newly-appointed chairman of the Red Cross, read a message from President Roosevelt, declaring that the Red Cross is "not sectional, it is not even national, it favors no race and no creed but goes forth in the face of any obstacle with the sole purpose of relieving human distress.

"The work of this great organization," the President added, "has grown and now includes a program of activity designed to prevent accident, illness and misery. This program should be encouraged and expanded for the protection of human life and happiness."

Greater Possibilities

Much of the future development of the Red Cross, Dr. Grayson told the delegates, lies in the field of preventing misery, rather than in curing it. Great accomplishments made by the organization are only forerunners of greater possibilities, he declared, adding that the country had not yet learned fully how to use "this great voluntary arm of the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Danzig Vote Disappoints Nazi Leaders

Hitlerites Had Hoped to Persuade Free City to Emulate Saar

Coercion Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DANZIG, April 8—Despite the use of all the resources of the German National Socialist propaganda machine, Hitlerites have failed to obtain the two-thirds majority prophesied for them in elections for the new Danzig Diet.

National Socialists demanded a two-thirds majority so as to be able to change the Free City constitution. But in yesterday's general election they only increased their percentage of votes from approximately 53 to 59.1, so they are still nearly 7 per cent short of the requisite minimum. From the National Socialist viewpoint, therefore, the result is frankly disappointing and all the more so because they had brought biggest guns to bear on the situation here.

Notables

Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring, Reich Minister for Aviation, Rudolf Hess, Reichsführer Hitler's personal deputy and minister without portfolio, and Joseph Bürckel, German Governor of the redeemed Saar territory, and, finally, Dr. Joseph Göbbels, Reich Minister for Propaganda—all came here in the hope of persuading the Free City of Danzig to emulate the Saar.

Indeed the principal rivals of the National Socialists, the Socialists and Centrists both increased their totals as did also the Polish minority. The chief losers were the Communists and the Nationalists.

Figures

Revised figures finally announced after considerable delay were as follows:

National Socialists	139,043
Social Democrats	38,015
Centrists	31,525
German Nationalists	9,691
Polish	8,310
Communists	7,990
Front Fighters	382
Total votes cast	234,956

The opposition allege intimidation of voters on a large scale and there is talk of a protest to the League's High Commissioner, Seán Lester. The Poles complain that two Polish officials were attacked, while a number of people had windows broken. There were, however, no major disturbances.

No Jubilation

National Socialist disappointment is shown by the fact that no figures were given in the election broadcast from German stations last night. But the National Socialists now have a workable majority in the Diet, since representation gives each party a strength in the Diet exactly comparable to the number of votes cast for it.

It is undeniable that apprehension exists among the opposition lest the National Socialists should use their majority to suppress other parties and that the League's High Commissioner should be unable to prevent them.

In this connection, one of the first post-election developments is the flight to Poland of Dr. Hermann Rauschning, former leader of the Danzig National Socialists and the first National Socialist Premier of Danzig, who recently resigned from

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Radio Repairer's Dial Spin Saves Marooned CCC Campers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Each day the radio as a means of communication proves its value, often in some unexpected manner. D. C. Gibbons, radio repair man in a Puyallup furniture store, was tuning up a short-wave set. In turning the dial of the set for adjustment he was surprised to pick up a message from a little amateur broadcast station near Quinault, on the west side of the Olympic peninsula.

The message was a desperate attempt on the part of two CCC boys, who swam the ice cold waters of a flood swollen river to reach a radio station to notify Fort Lewis that the Clearwater CCC camp was marooned by a flood, cut off from communication and rapidly running out of provisions.

But although the call letters came repeatedly there was no response from Fort Lewis, the signal apparently being too weak. Then the message as follows came over the air: "To commanding general. From CCC camp No. 938, river overflowing banks. Camp flooded soon. Radio only means of communication. Men on high ground."

Mr. Gibbons, who holds a commission as a second lieutenant in the reserves, immediately telephoned the message to the adjutant at Fort Lewis. Within two hours 17 big army trucks, piled high with food and supplies, were on their way to the camp.

High water, however, caused trouble for the trucks and they could not reach the CCC camp until 48 hours later. When they arrived the camp was inundated, six feet of water covering the grounds and filling the barracks.

On one night the 200 CCC boys of the corps slept on a hill without shelter, although there was nearly a foot of melting snow on the ground. The next night they slept in the Quinault High School. When the long line of army trucks made their appearance over a hill near the site of the barracks they were greeted as possibly trucks were never greeted before.

Tent Inflated With Tire Pump Gives Extra Space for Campers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 8—A lightweight tent which is blown up with a bicycle pump instead of erected with poles is among the latest ideas shown at the third National Camping and Open-Air Exhibition which opened here today.

This pneumatic tent embodies a new idea. Rubber tubular "ribs" are attached to the seams of a specially shaped tent. When inflated they keep the tent erect, without poles or guy lines. Absence of poles is claimed to give much extra effective floor space.

The tent section is one of the largest in the exhibition. It displays tents of all description, from a silk one weighing one pound which can be divided into two smaller tents at will, to a marquee 2000 feet long.

The aim of the exhibition is to allow the latest developments in camping, canoeing, mountaineering, rambling and caravanning to be assessed together under one roof.

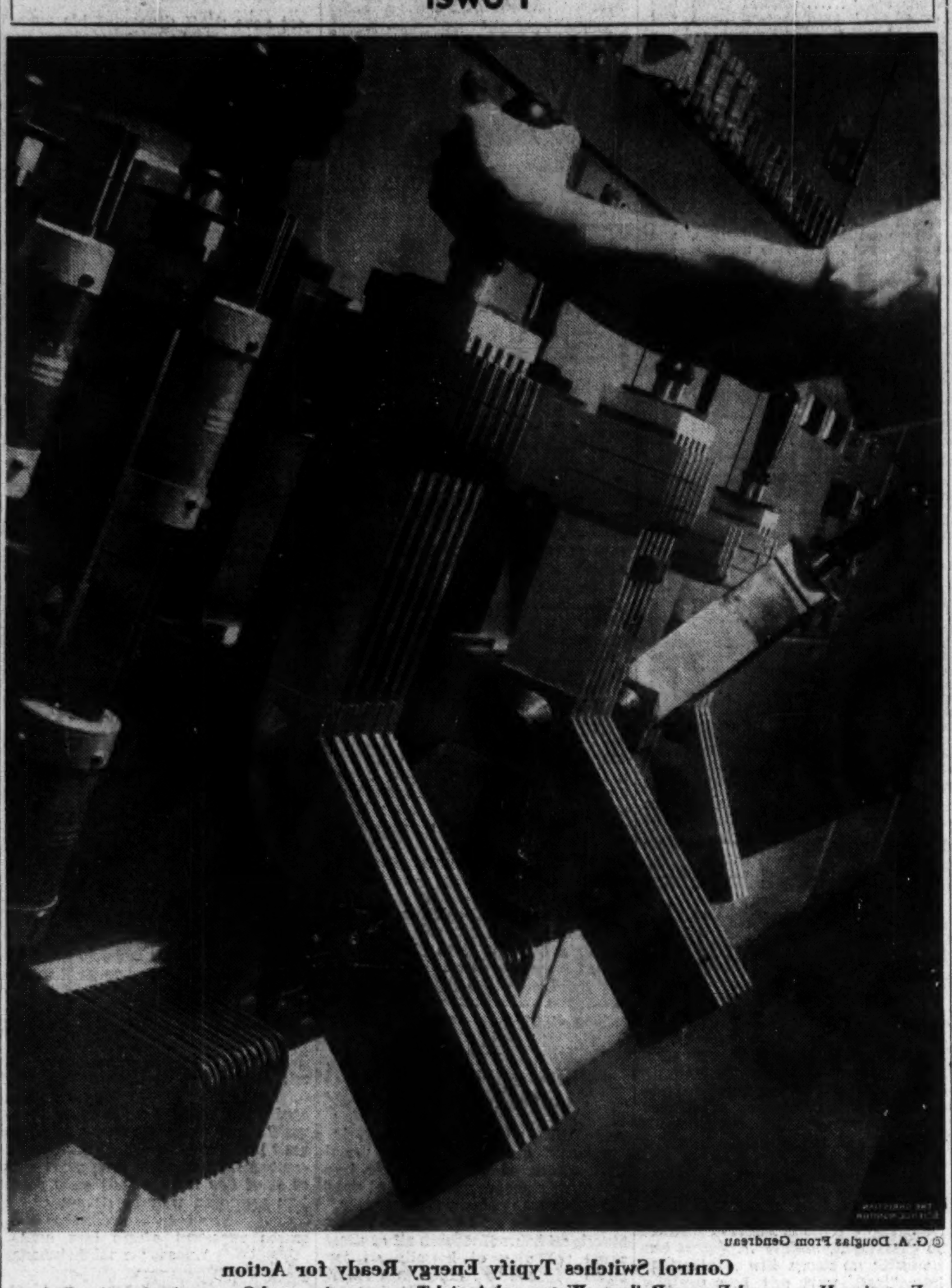
An ingenious new vessel has been prepared for canoeists. This is a new type of folding canoe propelled by a screw at the stern. Motive power is manual, supplied through a push-pull lever set amidships. Worm-gearing gives positive drive on both fore and aft strokes. A reversing lever is provided, and steering is controlled by a foot rudder bar. The makers claim this craft is faster than a row boat and capable of penetrating narrow streams where even normal double-ended-paddle canoes could not go.

Among the other canoe exhibits are models which are standard equipment on the Dornier DO-X flying boat, the Graf Zeppelin, and various Arctic and Antarctic expeditions. Other models exhibited hold European and world records for speed and distance.

Caravanning exhibits include a trailer with a concealed rear locker, which opens out to form a fully sheltered kitchen with canvas draught curtains.

Also on show is the folding caravan which recently made the journey from Turin to Java overland, with the owner, his wife, and their three children, aged 2, 4 and 6, respectively, on board.

Power



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Control Switches Typify Energy Ready for Action

Factories, Homes and Farms, Railway, Water and Aerial Transportation, and Communications Are Benefiting More and More Through Developments of the Electrical Industry

Electricity Bridges World

New "Wings" to Wires Gained by Changing Alternating Current to Direct Current—Power Industry Witnesses Laboratory Developments Put to Practical Use

New Wonders of Natural Science

Seventh of 12 Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The invisible, ubiquitous electrical genie that has now been the servant of mankind for half a century, seems about to turn in his old style "Flying Carpet" for a faster model, less expensive to operate.

With Grand Coulee, Boulder Dam, Tennessee Valley, Passamaquoddy Bay and other great hydroelectric projects assuring a time when every home can have an abundance of electricity at low cost, the impracticability of shipping alternating current more than 200 miles presents a definite limit to their sphere of usefulness. For this reason, a great generating station in the Pennsylvania coal fields was formerly unthinkable—the distance to power markets was too great.

However, experimental work going on in three great laboratories promises to remove limitations of distance by changing alternating current into direct current which can be sent unknown distances without appreciable loss. In experiments, thyratron tubes similar in principle to ordinary vacuum tubes are being used to change electricity at the generators from AC to DC which can be sent to indefinitely great distances and then changed back into alternating current again for distribution to factories and homes.

Electrostatic Generators

Sixty-cycle alternating current traveling back and forth 60 times a second when sent out on a job serves very well for short errands, but attempting the same procedure on long journeys ties things up in a hopeless snarl and runs up a prohibitive expense account.

One radically new scheme, concerning which little definite information is at the moment available, involves the use of electrostatic generators operating in a vacuum to produce current at about 1,000,000 volts. Power would be transmitted along a rod running through an evacuated grounded pipe line of special design. Those working on the plans feel such a design would be cheaper to install than present systems and would allow power to be generated in out of the way places.

Secret as these new ideas appear, they are by no means nebulous, as the report of President Roosevelt's Science Advisory Board indicates. Dr. Karl T. Compton, chairman of the board, asserts:

Wires Inclosed in Vacuum

"The stake in this project is a tremendous increase in the use of electricity, and of natural power sources. This stake is so large as to justify a serious effort to develop the scheme to the stage of useful application. It appears likely that the cost will be taken care of through another agency than government; if not, it may well be considered as part of the present national program for science research. The project is planned and ready to start under competent supervision on short notice."

The present plans call for inclosing transmission wires or copper busbars in a vacuum. Those who have seen high tension lines at night know the dull purple glow that appears as a corona effect. This is visible proof of the loss of electricity. It escapes the wire and returns to the atmosphere from which it was "captured." For short distances, this waste is unimportant, but the farther electricity must be shipped, the greater the loss.

The question "What is electricity?"

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House Bill to Cut Profits From War Held Up for Day

Amended McSwain Measure Runs Into Antimilitaristic Criticism

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—With a sudden reversal of the militaristic temper which had governed many of its votes earlier in the session, the House was today approaching a decision on the McSwain bill on a floodtide of antiwar feeling.

The feeling, manifested in dozens of speeches and a solid nucleus of votes, had already forwarded the inclusion of a provision for 100 per cent taxation of war profits, which will make it possible for the Senate virtually to convert the McSwain bill into the Nye bill, or some similar measure.

The tax provision was introduced by Chairman John J. McSwain (D), South Carolina, and fulfills the constitutional requirement that tax legislation must originate in the House. Otherwise, the Senate would have had difficulty in converting the measure into the more extreme Nye bill.

Chopped and Amended

The McSwain measure, originally regarded as a preparedness and conscription measure, more likely to guarantee war profits than to eliminate them, was chopped and amended in the House out of all recognition over the week-end. Today, as a final gesture, the Farris amendment was included to prevent the conscription of labor in war time except for military purposes. Then while the bill was ready for final vote it was put on the shelf presumably until tomorrow by a technical time gaining device.

The antiwar group in the House did not apparently possess a numeri-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Professors Test Selves —and Are They Startled?

PRINCETON, N. J., April 8 (AP)—Twenty-five Princeton University professors after a party last week decided, for amusement, they'd give themselves a general intelligence test on the "true or false" plan.

Thirty minutes later they concluded that one professor knows very little about what another professor is teaching. One professor answered 19 of the 41 questions correctly, his being the highest mark.

Each of the university's departments submitted questions. For every one right one point was given. For every one wrong two points were subtracted. The professors were not permitted to guess at the answers.

The highest grade was not 41, which would have been perfect, but 16. The next highest was 14, and from there on grades dropped off alarmingly fast. One professor finished with minus 11, and was given a cash credit in the university store as a consolation prize.

Stiffest Tasks Of His Program Wait President

Greatest of These Is Job of Spending Billions for Work Relief

Jobs for 3,500,000

New Deal Legislation Must Be Rushed or Cut, and Ear Given 1936 Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—Hardly since he has come to office has Franklin D. Roosevelt faced so many decisions requiring immediate attention. Bound back to the capital, the President will find economic and political problems waiting for him of the first magnitude. These include:

Spending almost $5,000,000,000 for work relief.

Whittling down New Deal legislation in Congress.

Preparing for the 1936 election.

First and most pressing is the disposition of $4,880,000,000 of work relief. It has always been assumed that spending money is easy. But America has now a sort of "Brewster's Millions" of a problem. Never in history has any official of any country attempted to spend so vast an amount as this. Its expenditure is fraught with all sorts of difficulties.

Need for Better Housing

Most crying need of the time is probably better housing. Many economists have declared that an unlimited demand exists for good housing, and that once construction got well under way, the hard times would cease.

But the minute the Administration starts to clear slums and erect model houses, local real estate men object. This has been the major obstacle to putting ambitious federal projects into effect thus far.

The day's news brought proposals by Robert Fechner, director of CCC, to make that institution a permanent organization, with increase of enrolled members to 600,000. Mr. Fechner estimated two years' operations of the camps had benefited 3,000,000 dependents of workers, with value of improvements to forests and natural resources estimated at $335,000,000.

AAA Has Great Loss

It was announced that AAA, meanwhile, is $156,000,000 "in the red," which offers another opportunity to spend a big sum. If there had been no processing tax the loss to the Government would have been much greater.

Under the George amendment to the Work Relief Bill, the processing taxes may be paid by a direct federal subsidy in the discretion of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and a strong drive to implement this provision is likely in Congress, particularly from spokesmen of textiles. Mr. Wallace is believed to have thought of this in giving out figures showing the big cost to the Government of AAA, even when the taxes are collected.

Mr. Roosevelt is scheduled to arrive at the capital tomorrow. His first important official act, after signing the work relief measure, is expected to be to transfer to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration all, or part, of the $880,000,000 provided for direct relief.

To Get 3,500,000 Off Dole

Then a series of executive orders will be issued setting up the administrative machinery to attain the first objective of getting 3,500,000 off the dole and on to jobs in government financed projects.

Mr. Roosevelt's second problem of the legislative situation is causing more concern to Administration leaders day by day. More and more there is the feeling that even the quintuplets of "must" legislation—social security, Home Owners' Loan Corporation funds, the Eccles bank plan, holding company regulation and regular appropriations—must be reduced, or else a stronger stand taken by the President over Congress.

What line Mr. Roosevelt proposes to take with the dilatory Congress should be immediately visible on his return to this city has no doubt about one thing—if there is not more of the mailed fist then there will be less of the New Deal legislation.

Finally, the 1936 political situation is of gathering interest. In a lull between Senator Huey P. Long's denunciations of Postmaster General Farley, it has been officially intimated and vehemently denied that Mr. Farley would shortly resign his Cabinet job. He now holds three jobs: Postmaster General, national political chairman and chairman of the New York Democracy. He has been under fire for two years for this combination of civil and partisan posts. The Roosevelt Administration has been bitterly assailed for the situation.

Jacksonville Welcomes President on Way North

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 8 (AP)—Tanned and refreshed by his vacation at sea, President Roosevelt arrived here today aboard the naval destroyer Farragut to begin his return trip by train to the capital.

The President was greeted at the docks by Gov. Dave Sholtz, who came here from Tallahassee last night for the occasion, and Mayor John T. Alsop Jr.

Lyman Resigns as Prisons Head

Harvard Pacifists Plan Rally

Loyalty to Townsend Is Voiced

(Continued from Page 1)

"Abolish the R. O. T. C." "Schools, not battleships."

The scene of the rally, significantly, is the square in front of Memorial Hall—a war memorial. Speakers range from Prof. Alfred S. Coolidge to Powers Hapgood, executive of the Socialist Party. Classes are to be suspended—by the students—at 11 a. m. Every precaution will be taken to keep the affair non-partisan.

Harvard is only one of countless universities and colleges throughout the world which will parade and wave their pacifist banners on April 12. The day was chosen for a world-wide rally by the Student World Congress Against War and Fascism, in Brussels last December.

Last year the rally was held amid the greatest confusion. University officials feared reprisals on certain military guests of Harvard. Meanwhile, the Harvard Crimson staged an opposition pro-war rally, carrying posters with "Up with war," impishly displayed.

This year, college authorities are expected to remain neutral, due to promises of orderly demonstrations. The Crimson has promised to behave itself.

Townsend Clubs—Charges Of Disloyalty Are Denied

"Absolutely false," was the answer of the Townsend Club regional chief today to reports of disloyalty among the ranks. Roy McCloud, just appointed New England leader, dismissed with a gesture the accusation that Dr. Townsend's new bill in Congress constituted a "betrayal" of his followers.

"I am not afraid of any revolt among the Townsend Clubs," he said.

Cause for this statement was an attack by an associate of Dr. Samuel W. Dick, who split away from the Townsend camp, on the new Townsend bill. This associate, J. Wilfred Corr, had claimed the bill contained none of the essential features of the Townsend plan, as originally set forth. He predicted a wholesale desertion of the Townsend followers.

"Of the seventy-odd Townsend Clubs in New England," said Mr. McCloud, in rebuttal, "only three have temporarily swung away." Those clubs are in Concord, Lexington and Wakefield.

"The Townsend clubs have nothing to do with Dr. Dick and Mr. Corr," he said. "And the Dick camp has nothing to do with us.

"New Townsend clubs are springing up every day, and the present ones are being so enlarged that the new members have offset the small losses."

Hold-Ups Cut—Radio Gets Credit for Big Reduction

Police radio has proved a profitable crime-reducing investment for Boston it was shown today. Since the system was installed last July the number of hold-ups has been cut by approximately 60 per cent according to an announcement made today by Police Lieutenant Lawrence Waigt. It is held responsible for reducing hold-ups from 227 for a six months' period last year to 94 for the corresponding term this year.

Pilgrims—Plymouth and Provincetown in Dispute

London Bridge has been falling for a great many years, but it took the week-end to make America's famous old Plymouth Rock even teeter.

Shouted words emanating from Provincetown's Board of Trade served to make the Pilgrim's stone "wharf" shake to its very foundations.

After tides of three centuries have washed over Plymouth's brave rock, and school children in all the land have dutifully learned their forefathers landed upon it, Sivert J. Benson, secretary of the Provincetown Board of Trade, casually tossed a bombshell into Plymouth's previously sedate midst by remarking:

"It is appalling that so few people know the Pilgrims first set foot on the New World's shore at Provincetown, while the Mayflower rode at anchor in its harbor." He added that the Mayflower compact was signed and that the first baby born to a Pilgrim couple after leaving England was added to the group at Provincetown.

"Humph," replied Plymouth's Chamber of Commerce, which for years has capitalized on being the aforesaid "cradle," "maybe they did land in Provincetown, but they didn't stay. There wasn't any water there." It made matters worse by offering to donate some to Provincetown.

This was a crowing insult. "We did so have water," shot back Provincetown, and it produced a Pilgrim's diary to prove it.

Now the argument is on in earnest. Provincetown has just challenged Plymouth to a "polite" debate that all the world may know the truth about where the Pilgrims landed—and about their water.

Boston Tax Rate—Plans To Peg It Are Discussed

Out of the legislative hearing on Boston's financial condition today, one thing stood out clearly. Both the legislature and Mayor Mansfield are desirous of keeping the $37 tax rate where it is, or lower.

Just how to do it they apparently couldn't iron out. Chairman Samuel H. Wragg, of Needham, favored further municipal economies. Mayor Mansfield suggested securing federal relief allotments or passage of the sales tax.

All were agreed that Bostonians can't very well pay more taxes. They will do plenty, it was decided, if they pay their present levies. All indications were that Boston will have to go in search of new revenues and economies.

The real estate taxpayer seems scheduled for a "break."

Quigley Next—Slated For the Curley Axe

Lawrence F. Quigley, commandant of the Soldiers Home of Massachusetts at Chelsea, and Mayor of Chelsea, is the next state official due for the bite of Governor Curley's axe which has already lopped off the official heads of nearly a dozen state officers.

The Governor today, in answer to a question, declared that if the Federal Government accedes to his request that the home be again taken over by the federal government, Mr. Quigley will automatically be deprived of his post. If the Federal Government does not take over the soldiers home, the Governor declared that undoubtedly he would remove Mr. Quigley.

The Chelsea Mayor was one of the most outspoken opponents of the Governor during the last campaign.

Cream Puffs—Curley Has 'Em for Hoover and Roosevelt

Governor Curley was Hooverite to General Motors and Rooseveltian to the Roosevelt Club of Massachusetts, over the week end.

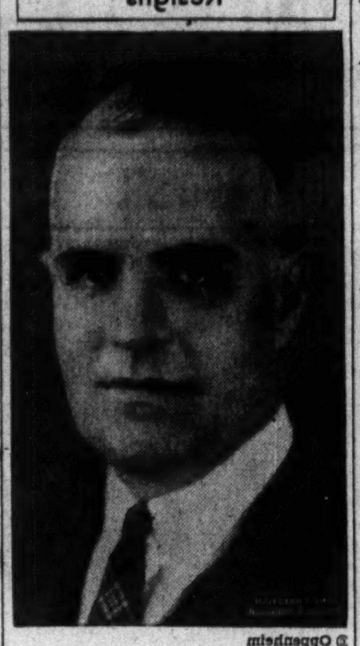
Startled citizenry, who saw scare headlines "Curley Lauds Hoover," were quickly reassured that the Governor was merely being all things to all people. "I am still a Democrat and backer of Roosevelt," Mr. Curley hastened to assure his Democratic following. But he elaborated his graceful gesture toward Mr. Hoover.

"Hoover did help Roosevelt," he said. "He followed the wrong paths, and Roosevelt therefore could see and avoid them."

Meanwhile, the Roosevelt Club hinted at a dark and deep-laid plot. "Are you thinking of joining forces with Huey Long?" it asked the Governor. "Do you know that Senator Long wants to run you for President in 1936 and then run himself in 1940?"

The Governor paid no attention to this statement. In fact, State House observers minimized the whole incident. The Governor merely went to give a speech to the disciples of Hoover and Big Business, they said. Naturally, he did as General Motors, when in their company. And as for the charge that when better demagogery is made, Mr. Curley will make it—he has done that already, in their opinion.

Resigns



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Arthur T. Lyman

Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction

Fresh Mackerel—Boston Gets Taste at Fancy Price

Prices meant nothing to epicures, today, when the first mackerel of the season reached market. It was a social event in the fish world. Onto fast trains from Cape May, New Jersey, 6550 pounds of the choicest and most tasty mackerel had been loaded, and rushed north to Boston's Fish Pier.

Wholesalers gobbled up the supply in a jiffy, for their gourmet trade. Prices of 20 and 22 cents a pound were no obstacle to mackerel fanciers. Back down on Cape May, the crew of the Serafina N. congratulated themselves on a most profitable scoop.

Ross to Run—Deposed Mayor Seeks Vindication

Former Mayor Ross of Quincy today had hold of his bootstraps and was preparing to lift himself back into the mayoralty.

The court which deposed him, said his supporters, failed to put teeth in its decree. It ruled he should not be allowed to vote for three years, and could not run for office in that time. But no court order went to the city officials to execute the ruling.

"Therefore," claimed City Solicitor Charles R. Young, "Ross can run to succeed himself—and be vindicated by the people of Quincy."

Solicitor Young will appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court for confirmation.

Ducking Stool—There'll Be None in Common Celebration

No ducking stool.

That was today's pronouncement from Col. John S. Barrows, acting chairman of Boston's celebration of its famous Common's 300th anniversary. It came following receipt of numerous inquiries from interested persons. Humorously, Colonel Barrows added: "The committee has made no plans to place a ducking stool on the Common nor has it arranged for a gallows; if evidence warrants, and worthy culprits and criminals may be provided, possibly both will be done."

Some want the ducking stool set up in the Frog Pond to add to the color of the celebration.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Advisory: Northeast storm warnings ordered 10 a. m. north of Nantucket to Eastport. Disturbance central short distance off the North Carolina coast, will move northward and cause strong northeast winds tonight and Tuesday. Warnings remain displayed from Hatteras to Nantucket.

Boston and Vicinity: Rain, possibly with snow; temperatures in the middle and upper 30's tonight and Tuesday; fresh northeast to east winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow on the coast, and snow in the interior late tonight or Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Probably snow tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Rain on the coast, and rain probably mixed with sleet or snow in the interior tonight or Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain probably mixed with sleet tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds; weather overcast, with rain tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	47	New Orleans.	52	76
Bermuda	68	72	New York....	40	52
Chicago	34	40	Norfolk	46	48
Denver	40	56	Philadelphia .	38	46
Helena	28	48	St. Louis.....	34	36
Jacksonville..	62	78	Minneapolis .	26	44
Kansas City.	32	48	San Francisco	48	60
Los Angeles..	56	58	Washington .	38	46
Miami	76	88			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 8.
B—Maximum April 7.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:05 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 3:30 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:46 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 56 degrees above zero; minimum 37 above.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Southern children.	Dixie Revelers.	Patti Chapin, songs
5:15	Agricultural reports.	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school.	"Og, Son of Fire".
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Musical drama.	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Stamp Club.	Yankee Singers.	"Dick Tracy".
6:00	Evening Journal.	Evening Tattler;	News Service.	"Buck Rogers".
6:15	"Air Adventures".	feature; news.	Sketch; music.	"Bobby Benson".
6:30	News; features.	"Lum and Abner".	"The Band Wagon"	"Concert Minia-
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"The Desert Kid".	"Miss. Minstrel".	tures": orchestra.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".	Studio chorus.	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.
7:15	Plantation music.	"Black Chamber".	"Just Plain Bill".	Fisher Orchestra.
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch.	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet.	Financial talk.
7:45	"Paradise" sketch.	"Uncle Ezra," sk.	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orch.
8:00	Jan Garber's Orch.;	Richard Himber's	CBS piano team.	Mixed quartet.
8:15	soloists; comedy.	Orchestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill.	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	Carefree Carnival:	Gladys Swarthout;	Kate Smith's Re-	Discovery Night;
8:45	popular variety.	chorus; orchestra.	vue; orchestra.	amateur show by
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Lucrezia Bori;	talent from New
9:15	soloists; orchestra.	C. Thibault, songs	chorus; orchestra.	England.
9:30	"Love's Press Agent,"	"Music at the Hay-	Block, Sully and	Le Paradis Orch.
9:45	dramatic sketch.	dyns": drama; or.	Olivot; orchestra.	News Service.
10:00	Jackie Heller's Orch.	Gene Arnold; solo-	Hill billy music;	Wayne King and
10:15	America in Music:	ist; quartet; orch.	soloists; orchestra	his orchestra.
10:30	soloists; orchestra.	Musical program.	Williams Orchestra	Jack Renard and
10:45	Joe Rines's Orchestra.	Hawaiian music.	Musical Rhymester	his orchestra.
11:00	Local dance music.	Forecasts; feature.	News Service.	Sketch; Casa Loma
11:15	NBC dance music.	NBC organist.	Le Paradis Orch.	Orchestra.
11:30	"Ink Spots"; Jolly	Stan Myers and	Imperial Varieties;	Enric Madriguera
11:45	Coburn's Orchestra.	his orchestra.	soloists; orch.	and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WBZ, Library of Congress Music Festival: Gordon String Quartet; Frank Sheridan, pianist.
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: chamber music recital.
2:00 WBZ, Ignace Jan Paderewski celebration.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: literature program.
3:00 WNAC, Columbia Variety Hour; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Talk from the Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:15 WEEI, "Congress Speaks": talks on current problems; band music.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess, director.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; feature.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana": Abe Lyman's Orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Mills Brothers; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Red Trails": Northwest Mounted Police story.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Sophie Tucker, guest soloist.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, World Peaceways dinner; noted physicists, speakers.
9:30 WNAC, "Hour of Charm": female vocal and instrumental ensemble.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, "Apple Blossoms": Gladys Swarthout; John Barclay; orchestra.

Cabinet Members To Share Debates At Bowdoin Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 8 — New policies in politics and national recovery, together with criticism and an intimate study of past national and international policy, with Roosevelt Cabinet members and other authorities as instructors, will be the order of discussion at the Institute of Politics to be held at Bowdoin College, beginning tomorrow and continuing until April 20.

Two Cabinet members, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, will speak on "Human Welfare and the New Deal" and "The Philosophy of the New Deal."

Prof. Sidney B. Fay of Harvard University will open the institute tomorrow with a discussion of "Changing European Governments," and Harold J. Laski of London University will close the institute on April 20 with an address on "The New State in Theory and Practice."

Other prominent speakers are to be: Dr. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard Business School, former adviser to the Bank of England and later a New Deal adviser; Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City; Mathew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury.

The institute is under the direction of Dr. Orren C. Hormell and Dr. DeAlva Stanwood, Alexander professor of government.

Illinois Group Asks That Drunken Driver Be Shorn of License

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8—Liquor has made some more new enemies since repeal. Now it is the people concerned primarily about highway safety who are out to check the damage done by drinking drivers.

This appeared in the Illinois Legislature last week, when advocates of the Drivers' License Bill, a group of people working for safer highways, went to Springfield armed with data to show the tragic effects of the freer flow of liquor since the end of 1933, when saloons returned to Chicago.

What happened, their figures indicated, was a sudden rise in the number of automobile accidents due to intoxication. An average of 501 mishaps from this cause for the last six years of prohibition was reported by the Criminal Statistics Bureau of Chicago. This figure jumped to 1337 for the first year of repeal.

The license law proposed by the safety group would make the intoxicated driver forfeit his license.

Maine Legislature Quits; Pension Bill Defeated

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 8 (AP)—The 87th Maine Legislature adjourned without date yesterday after a hectic all-night session which saw the defeat of an old-age pension bill after Gov. Louis J. Brann had asked the legislators, in a special message, where revenue to finance it would be obtained.

The pension bill, which held the attention of the Senate almost until adjournment, was once enacted, and then re-enacted following reconsideration of the original enactment. Eventually, after the Governor's message had been read in both houses, the bill was recalled, its enactment reconsidered, and both houses voted to indefinitely postpone action on it.

Boston Events Tonight

Theaters

"A JOURNEY BY NIGHT" (Shubert). Greta Maren in a Viennese tragedy by Leo Perutz. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Charlie Chan in Paris," 2:10, 5, 7:55. "Devil Dogs of the Air."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "McFadden's Flats," with Walter C. Kelly, the "Virginia Judge," of vaudeville. Fenway, 2:32, 5:08, 7:44, 10:20. Paramount, 10:19 a. m., 12:56, 3:32, 6, 8:57. "The Florentine Dagger," Clubs Club mystery.

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony," Franz Schubert's life and music. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. "The Molecular Theory." Mickey Mouse. Technicolor sea pictures.

KEITH'S—"The Scarlet Pimpernel," Baroness Orczy's story of English rescuers of French "Reign of Terror" victims. With Leslie Howard and Merle Oberon. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54.

ORPHEUM—"West Point of the Air," 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE — Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta," with Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy and Frank Morgan. 11:15 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:50, 10:05.

METROPOLITAN — "George White's 1935 Scandals," with James Dunn, Ned Sparks and Cliff Edwards. Back stage story with comedy predominating. 11:10 a. m., 1:56, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: George Olsen and his orchestra, with Ethel Shutta.

MODERN — "Are We Civilized?" with William Farnum. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "Gold Diggers of 1935."

BOSTON—"Roberta," 10:04 a. m., 1:04, 4:04, 7:04, 10:04. "Toto," the clown; "Buck and Bubbles," on stage.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "The Little Colonel," 2:10, 4:55, 7:33, 10:18. "The Mystery Woman."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The First World War," 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "The Little Colonel."

UNIVERSITY—"The Whole Town's Talking," 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. "Living on Velvet."

STRAND—"Babbitt," 1:56, 5:18, 8:40. "Death on the Diamond."

TREMONT—"The Count of Monte Cristo" and "Elinor Norton." 9 a. m. to 11.

Other Events

BIRD IMITATIONS — Meeting of Brookline Bird Club, open to public. Charles Crawford gives imitations of songs. Public Library lecture hall. 8.

LEWIS REX MILLER—Lecture on international relations and current events. Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Sydna White, just back from India, sings Hindustani songs, accompanying herself on Indian drums. 2:30.

ORGAN RECITAL—Twining Lynes of Groton, Memorial Church, Harvard. 5.

Other Events

HOME GARDENERS' SCHOOL—Conducted by staff at Waltham Field Station of the Massachusetts State College, in co-operation with the Garden Club Federation. Sessions from 9 a. m. to 4:30 Tuesday and Wednesday, Cedar Hill Auditorium, Beaver Street, Waltham.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Masinis: "Spanish Paintings," 11 a. m.

ADULT EDUCATION COURSES—New courses: "Listening to Music," by Klaus Goetze, 6:15; Glee Club, 7:30; "Poetry Writing," by John Wheelwright, 6:15; "Vocabulary Building," by Florence D. Chapin, 6:15; French, by Barbara Salditt, 7:30; Italian, by Giuseppe Merlino, 6:15. 20th Century Club, 3 Joy Street.

PRESIDENTS' CLUB—Prof. Kirtley F. Mather speaks on "New Times and New Morals." Hotel Vendome, 12:30.

CANADIAN CLUB — Women's Auxiliary. Annual luncheon. Rev. Egbert C. Prime of Pawtucket speaks on "Prominent Canadians at Home and Abroad." Hotel Vendome, 1.

Sales Tax in Massachusetts To Help Realty Would Cost Average Family $7 a Year

Is a retail sales tax impending for Massachusetts?

This question today took definite outline in the consideration of many legislators and officials confronted with approaching climax of the State's long smoldering tax tangle.

Contributing to nearing dénouement today was sharp warning from Boston's Chamber of Commerce that something must be done quickly for relief of overburdened real estate taxpayers. Simultaneously, federal relief officials made it clear they expect the state to assume more of the welfare burden in Massachusetts cities and towns.

Surveys of existing revenue channels by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, revealed the following pertinent facts:

Analysis of Revenues

1. It costs the various governmental units of Massachusetts approximately $1,000,000 a day to operate. This brings the yearly total to about $362,000,000. Of this sum real estate contributes $200,000,000, or nearly two-thirds. This is considered a reasonable load under normal conditions, but the amount of collection has been maintained during the depression only by raising the tax rate. This has resulted, the Chamber of Commerce asserts, in adding more property to the delinquent tax rolls because owners simply could not pay the tax.

Commissioner Long estimates that the tax burden on real estate has impaired its value to the enormous extent of $1,163,342,045. He arrived at this figure by totaling the value of tax titles taken, the value of property on which taxes are being paid by savings and co-operative banks, property involved in bank foreclosures. At this time it has been demonstrated to Mr. Long's satisfaction that any increase in property tax levies and rates is offset by increases in tax delinquencies.

Fees and Excise Taxes

2. Other fees, licenses and excise taxes contribute the remaining $162,000,000 to make up the $362,000,000 total requirement. The largest single item in these taxes is the income levy, which brings in $14,844,120, or about half of what it did in 1930. The only way these taxes could be appreciably increased would be by means of graduating the income tax. This cannot be done without amending the constitution, which requires passage by two legislative sessions and vote of the people. The very earliest such a levy could be made would be 1940.

These two points make it clear that real estate taxes have reached their limit—their saturation point, and that the other existing taxes are failing to produce sufficient revenues to meet budgets.

Interest Adds to Burden

This situation has been more sharply delineating itself to officials for some time, but instead of facing it frankly and asking for a tax reorganization there has been a tendency to apply the palliative of borrowing to meet deficits. Obviously, this is poor policy because of interest that has to be paid. Also, it cannot continue indefinitely.

With taxpayers demanding cuts, with relief needs clamoring for attention, with budgets unbalanced, the state, in the opinion of Mr. Long and others, desperately needs new revenues. Where can they come from?

Mr. Long has proposed a retail sales tax, now introduced in the Legislature. It provides a 2 per cent tax on all retail sales, with no exceptions.

$30,000,000 in New Funds

Such a levy would realize, Mr. Long estimates, about $30,000,000 yearly in fresh funds—approximately twice what the income tax now produces—and he figures on the basis of average retail buying power that it would cost each Massachusetts family an average of only $7 a year. It is hardly felt, since it is paid at the rate of a few pennies on every purchase.

Its passage, Mr. Long points out, would mean that the state would have additional funds for relief, could reduce property taxes and end borrowing. In addition, it would effectually end all proposals for races, lotteries and other revenue projects because it looms so far above them in money-raising potentialities.

The present tax stringencies is believed to have centered legislative thought on Mr. Long's proposal. He hopes to see it adopted this session.

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Wallace Is Urged to Inspect New England Mill Conditions; Harvard Upholds Secretary

Agriculture Head Asked to See Mill Conditions for Himself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — A personally-conducted tour through distressed textile sections awaits Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, if he accepts the invitation extended by the Rhode Island Textile Association. He will speak before the Brown University Club in New York on April 24, and has been urged to extend his trip to visit the Brown University campus and inspect conditions in Rhode Island mills.

Plans for the "cotton textile education" of Mr. Wallace are moving ahead rapidly as organizations throughout Rhode Island and Massachusetts lend their support. The wrath of manufacturers and others was raised when the Secretary turned a deaf ear to loud demands for ending the processing tax. Textile leaders feel certain that they can "educate" the Roosevelt cabinet member if they can get their hands on him and give him a close-up glimpse of conditions as they exist in New England's textile centers.

Edward F. Walker, secretary of the Rhode Island textile organization and leader of the campaign of education, says he is prepared to guide Mr. Wallace through mill centers in Rhode Island, Fall River and New Bedford. He would have the Secretary inspect idle plants and talk with unemployed workers.

No word of acceptance has been received by Mr. Walker to the invitation sent by Governor Green, the Textile Association and the Providence Chamber of Commerce.

The Fall River Chamber of Commerce has thrown itself wholeheartedly behind the plan. In a letter to Mr. Walker, the chamber said:

"We should want Secretary Wallace to see mills, able to operate but closed today because of lack of business. I can promise you that Fall River citizens now suffering from unemployment, reduced buying power and steadily rising food prices, will turn out en masse to meet the distinguished Secretary of Agriculture."

Expressing the belief that a visit to New Bedford would "at least result in a more sympathetic attitude on the part of the Honorable Secretary," Frank J. Leary, manager of the New Bedford Board of Commerce, said:

"We can show him some of the most modern mills in the world whose thousands of skilled employees, under management sufficiently able to have built them up from small plants to their present magnitude, now find themselves unable to continue under present national policies."

Col. P. H. Quinn, president of the West Warwick Chamber of Commerce, affirming his belief in Mr. Wallace's honesty, stated that his organization would be "pleased to furnish transportation to show the Secretary of Agriculture and his party the idle mills of West Warwick and to seek the necessary permission of the owners of these properties to permit an inside view of them."

Harvard Business School Says Textile Management Is to Blame

The Harvard business school today came to the support of the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace—who last week opposed immediate abolition of the cotton processing tax as the only way to set the industry back on its feet. Since then the cotton textile battle of words—telegraphic and telephonic—has raged even more furiously on the New England and Washington fronts.

Labor and capital—allied for the emergency—fired away at Mr. Wallace for his statement that the processing tax puts no burden on the cotton textile industry.

Back came a barrage from the stronghold of business "theory and practice" on the Charles.

"Bunk!" came the first shot." You can take away the processing tax and equalize the Japanese competition but without proper management and organization, the industry would still be in a bad way."

This from Dr. Anton de Haas, professor of international relations.

Says Consumer Absorbs Tax

"Secretary Wallace is right," declared Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, professor of marketing." Even though the tax is to be passed on to the consumer with slightly higher prices," he said, "the industry should not suffer if the consumer will buy the goods and thereby pay the tax."

Business immediately countered with the argument that if the cost of cotton goods were raised even slightly, the consumer would turn to cheaper products—namely fiber silk products.

But Dr. de Haas insisted that this is not the fault of the processing tax but the fault of the industry itself for improper marketing, management, and organizational activity that would allow a small industry to "chisel-in" effectively and deal a sharp blow to their competition.

Blames Poor Management

"The real trouble with the textile industry," Dr. de Haas said, "is in its lack of proper management." He admitted the processing tax was a problem, but saw the Japanese competition as the more serious of the two.

"We cannot deal with two nations selling the same product to America, by imposing the same kind of a tariff," he stated. He was referring to Great Britain and Japan, both manufacturers of cotton goods but who both are treated in the same manner under the "most favored nation clause" in America's commercial treaties.

"A reciprocity tariff including the most-favored-nation clause is definitely limited," he said, "because with two nations—such as Japan and England—selling to another, the United States, one of them will be able to produce more cheaply and sell at an advantage for itself, but to the detriment of both the purchasing nation and the competing nation.

Belittles Reciprocal Tariffs

"Reciprocal tariffs won't solve that problem," he said. "First we must give up the foolish most-favored-nation clause."

Dr. de Haas would solve the Japanese competition by "an exchange surtax to offset the excessive depreciation of the yen." The depreciated yen acts greatly in favor of the Japanese salesman to America. The exchange surtax method was used in our trade with Germany immediately after the war when German currency was greatly depreciated.

Undaunted by anything said in Cambridge to the contrary about the processing tax, Fall River labor and capital, supported by the clergy, laid down a barrage of telegrams and telephone calls to Washington. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers yesterday framed a petition to the President and Mr. Wallace which asked for benefit payments to the farmers, who have plowed under or refrained from planting their fields, from the recently passed works relief bill.

Would Nullify Tax

This they claim would remove any necessity of the present 4.2 cent tax per pound on cotton and still give the cotton growers their relief and relieve the industry from its tax.

The New England congressional delegation, it is understood, is cooperating with the Southern delegation in framing demands to the White House and the Department of Agriculture.

He also stated that some action was expected on the low-priced Japanese imports, but he said he felt they were secondary to the tax.

Thus Mr. Wallace backed by his Harvard "brain trusters" continues to hold his ground with "theories and practice" against the political "government by telegram" activities.

DAILY SPECIALS
TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH
PURE CANDIES
Fifth Avenue Assorted Chocolates 40¢ Value—full pound 19¢
Chocolate Covered Honey Comb Chips 60¢ Value—full pound 29¢
Milk Chocolate Roasted Almonds 70¢ Value—full pound 39¢
Home Made Maple Nut Cake 40¢ Value 24¢
AT THE FOUNTAINS
Sliced Chicken Sandwich regular 20¢ 15¢
Caramel Sundae regular 15¢ 10¢
Chocolate Ice Cream Soda regular 15¢ 10¢
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1 Fowl*
3 Tablespoons butter
3 Tablespoons flour
2½ Cups stock
1 Teaspoon salt
¼ Teaspoon pepper
Boil the noodles for 9 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Place fowl on a hot platter with noodles around it. Make the sauce by browning the butter and flour, adding the stock and seasoning it with salt and pepper. Just before serving, pour the sauce over the noodles and chicken.
*To prepare fowl: Dress; clean and cut up fowl. Cover with boiling water and cook slowly until tender, adding salt when about half done. Remove from water, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and saute in pork fat (or butter). Boil down the stock to about two and a half cups.
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Pre-Fabrication Held Favorable To Building Industry

Research Director Answers Union Objections—Architecture Improved

Excessively high wages in the building trades were seen today as the basis for labor's opposition to pre-fabricated houses.

The opposition is particularly strong in New England, according to Frank V. Bistrup, director of research for Associated Industries, because New England does not produce the materials for building pre-fabricated houses, and because New England building trades are the most stubborn against accepting wage cuts.

Although labor seems not to realize it, Mr. Bistrup stated, high wages constitute an obstacle to the building boom that everyone holds necessary to recovery. This stubborn attitude, he held, now blocks the advent of innovations that conceivably might have the effect of stimulating real estate markets.

Market

The research expert's statement was made in reply to the contention of unions that pre-fabricated houses would cause an eruption in the ranks of organized labor. The unions emphasized that jobs would be lost by the thousands, whereas Mr. Bistrup insisted that the new type of construction would create new markets heretofore untapped.

The research expert declared that labor makes the mistake of believing that pre-fabricated houses will grow up like mushrooms, whereas Mr. Bistrup held that it would take years to develop this type of house to the point where it would sell like the old Model T Fords—if at all.

New Type of Buyer

Pre-fabricated houses, he said, will either prove fads, a service to the man with small capital, or merely another form of speculation, depending upon the ingenuity of those introducing the innovation. In either capacity, he contended, the houses would not constitute a menace to labor, since they would appeal to a new type of home buyer.

Labor's outcry against pre-fabricated houses was described by Frank Lipsum of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as far too "premature." His opinion was that pre-fabricated houses would have a limited sale, inconsequential to the building trades.

Designs

Architects, on the other hand, hail the pre-fabricated house as "paving the way for a revolution in building." In its present form, the pre-fabricated house is a "monstrosity," they held, with scant possibility of finding ready sale. But architects are already busy, they said, devising designs for the small home that they believe will popularize the pre-fabricated home in the eyes of the public.

"But when that day comes," they declared, "large homes will not lose their markets. The new era will simply mean that the man with $3000 to $5000 will become a prospective home buyer."

Retired Army Horses Offered Farm Careers

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The army is finding out it started something when it sent those two horses to the farm boy in South Dakota. Suddenly the mail of the field artillery has jumped. Young and old have turned to the army as a kind-hearted institution that will listen to their troubles and perhaps donate a horse or a mule or two.

A few farmers have suggested that it would be a fine thing if the army would just lend them a few horses or mules until the crops have been "laid by."

One young man asked the army please to send him a mule to help him support his bride.

The eldest of three boys, who live with their widowed mother, wrote: "If we had a team, we could make a pretty good living."

To all the horse-seekers, Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Danford of the field artillery is mailing this letter:

"Only a comparatively few field artillery horses are condemned and sold each year. Most of the animals that have to be discarded by the army are mercifully destroyed, because it would be cruel to sell them into old-age slavery."

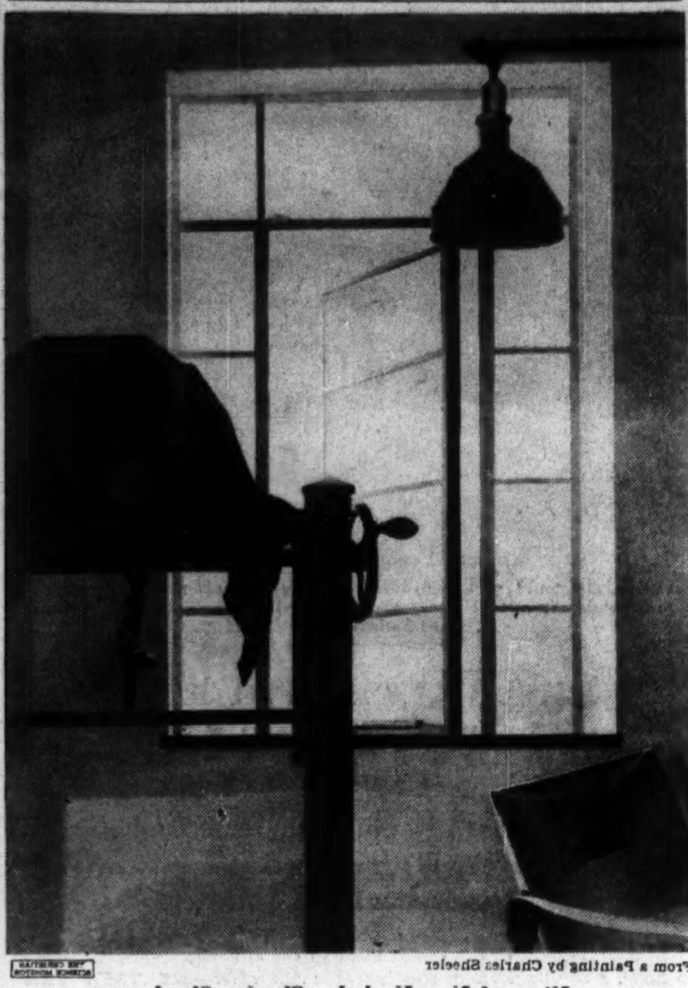
Artillerymen recently took up a collection to buy two army horses for Leroy Johnson, a South Dakota 12-year-old boy, who had appealed for help.

Filipinos to Vote May 14 On New Constitution

MANILA, P. I., April 8 (AP)—The Philippines took one more step along the road to independence today when the Island Legislature, in a one-day session, provided for a plebiscite May 14 on adoption of the Constitution for the new Commonwealth Government.

Acting Governor General Joseph R. Hayden immediately signed the legislation after both houses approved it. The measure appropriates $175,000 for expenses of taking the vote on the Commonwealth Constitution, recently approved by President Roosevelt. Popular vote is required under terms of the independence act.

As Seen Through a Window



From a Painting by Charles Sheeler

View of New York by Charles Sheeler

One of Two Paintings by Artists of Today Recently Acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Valuable Group of Old Coins Added to Museum's Treasures

Portrait heads of rulers, from Alexander the Great to George the Fifth, in the coinage of Greeks and Romans, Persians and Arabs, Frenchmen, Englishmen and Scots, have just been donated to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in memory of Miss Zoe Wilbour.

Every once in a while the donor, who insists on remaining anonymous, surprises the museum's trustees with a gift of such importance as this, which, consisting of over 500 coins, mostly of gold, forms a magnificent contribution to a collection of coins already one of the finest in the world.

The most complete series in this new addition are those of Byzantine origin, dating from 491 to 1320 A. D., the French series dating from 752 to 1793, and the English and Scotch group from 1327 to 1911.

Among the glistening gold sovereigns of the English sequence, which begins with the head of Edward III, is an interesting "death medal" of the Commonwealth, bearing a pine tree design similar to that used on the first American coinage issued in 1652. This relic of Cromwell's time also illustrates the transition from the conventional border of previous reigns, to the freer border employed in later coins.

The Hellenistic, silver coins, are lovely bits of relief sculpture portraying such interesting heads as those of Cleopatra, and of Antiochus III of Syria. A number of them are portrait heads of Parthian kings, others Sassanian and Bactrian examples.

George Harold Edgell, director of the museum, announced last week the purchase of two paintings by artists of today. One is an oil portrait of an habitué of the Latin Quarter of Paris, entitled, "In the Café de la Rotonde." The artist, Alexandre Iacovleff, who is now director of drawing and painting at the Museum School, is noted for skill in composition such as this picture employs.

The other recent acquisition is Charles Sheeler's canvas, "View of New York."

These will be added to the group of American paintings with which Mr. Edgell is seeking to establish a representative collection of American Art in the Museum.

Maine House Approves Land for National Forest

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 8 (AP)—The Maine House of Representatives passed to be engrossed April 6 a bill permitting purchase of 600,000 acres of land in three counties by the Federal Government for national forests.

The vote on acceptance of the majority favorable committee report on the bill was 83 to 59.

The bill previously had been passed to be engrossed in the Senate.

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High Court Test Of NRA Assured In Poultry Case

Papers in New York Controversy Filed as Code Hearings Resume

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—The Roosevelt Administration was today definitely involved in a Supreme Court test of NRA's constitutionality on the outcome of which much of the New Deal will stand or fall.

Papers in the A. L. Schechter poultry case were filed asking the court to hear an appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals of New York which ruled in favor of the Government in 17 of 19 counts. At the same time, it was learned definitely at the Department of Justice that the Government will ask for a hearing on the two points involving hours and wages which were decided adversely to NRA.

As a practical matter the day's developments mean that there is no longer any chance of evading the decision which conceivably might spell the doom of NRA. The Supreme Court could, theoretically, decline to hear the appeal and allow the Circuit Court decision to stand, but such a contingency is considered out of the question here where so much is involved.

Theoretically, the Government might also appeal for a dismissal of the case as it did in the Belcher case. But such action is almost certainly precluded by the insistent demand in Congressional quarters for a Supreme Court ruling before it enacts a new NRA law. It is agreed in Administration circles that in view of public and Congressional opinion a final decision can be avoided no longer.

Meanwhile the Senate finance committee opened a new phase of its NRA hearings with the first of a long visit of independent objectors to specific NRA codes or code provisions who will be heard steadily until April 15.

Abram F. Myers, a former assistant attorney general and former member of the Federal Trade Commission, appeared as a representative of the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Distributors, a group of independents, in protest against alleged domination of the motion picture industry code by the "big eight" members of the industry including Paramount, Fox, RKO and Warner Brothers.

Following Mr. Myers, Melvin Albert, attorney for the Independent Theater Owners Association of New York, testified to the same condition adding that the industry needed and wanted a code, but that the independents in New York would "haul down their blue eagles" unless it is substantially modified to give them a voice in the industry's operation.

Curley's Proclamation

A proclamation setting aside the present week as "Be Kind to Animals Week" was issued today by Governor Curley. It read:

In the year 1868, with the nation slowly emerging from the hatreds of Civil War, there appeared in Massachusetts, ever to the forefront in all humane endeavors, one more bit of evidence of the civilized attitude of this Queen among the Commonwealths. For in that year George Thorndike Angell, son of the old Bay State, launched his magazine Our Dumb Animals, now a wholesome influence for good in every corner of Christendom.

What schoolboy or girl since does not recall that verse from Cowper which has constantly appeared at the editorial mast-head:

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Who needlessly set foot upon a worm."

Now, because the week beginning April 8, 1935, is to be characterized by a general observance throughout the United States as Be Kind to Animals Week, prefaced by the observance on Sunday, April 7th, as Humane Sunday, I, James M. Curley, Governor, do hereby set apart the week of April 8 to 13, 1935, as:

Be Kind to Animals Week

and ask the citizenry, young and old, to remember in these days of world-wide unrest, that "beasts of their kind their fellows spare—bears live in amity with bear." There is a lesson to be learned from our agreeable friends of the animal world, for they ask no questions nor do they criticize one another.

Tax Ruling on Mellon Pictures Declared To Discourage Donors

PITTSBURGH, April 8 (AP)—As one of Andrew W. Mellon's legal staff views it, the Government ruling refusing tax exemption to the trust organization created to administer the projected $50,000,000 art gallery will "discourage" future gifts for charitable and educational purposes.

According to William A. Seifert, Congress heretofore has adopted a liberal attitude with regard to exempting these gifts from taxation, but I believe," said he, "hereafter donors will be discouraged, particularly through the Revenue Bureau's recent ruling."

The opinion, given last week, held that the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, which already has $19,000,000 worth of paintings for the proposed national gallery in Washington, is not a trust organized exclusively for charitable and educational purposes.

Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said in Washington that should Mr. Mellon make "irrevocable gifts" he would be entitled to exemption.

The hearing resumes tomorrow.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that the trust organization, in addition to $19,000,000 spent for 70 art treasures, has spent money on other things, including funds to assist Father "Cox's Army" of unemployed to return from Washington four years ago.

President's Mother Named

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, has accepted honorary chairmanship of the Gold Rule Mother's Day Committee, the committee announced yesterday. Mother's Day is May 12.

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A&P buys direct from the best food producers of practically every state in the United States. Like Bill, we offer a steady, reliable market for food producers. We are the largest buyers of food in very nearly every state in which we have stores.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

International Group Urged For Promotion of Trade And Stabilization of Currencies

Professor Coar at American Academy Meeting Proposes the Formation of a World Trade Company Free From All Tariff and Similar Barriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 8—The formation of a "World Trade Company," freed from all tariff and similar barriers, to enable national economies to flourish as component factors of a world economy, was proposed on Saturday by John Firman Coar of Kingston, Mass., in an address given at the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Speaking on the second and final day of the conference devoted to the general subject of "Socialism, Fascism and Democracy," Professor Coar discussed "Democracy and World Trade." Decrying attempts to harness politics and economics together, he proposed that the principle of barter could be applied to world trade through such a company, which would be owned by participating governments and would aim to balance exports and imports and maintain stable currencies.

Systems Do Not Fit

Dr. Eugene Czenner, of Budapest, Hun., in an address on "Political Structure and Economic Order," declared that all the new political structures result from the fact that uncontrolled capitalism did not fit new systems of production.

"Fascism in Italy, National Socialism in Germany, and Bolshevism in Russia, could not," he said, "be applied in other countries but only in those where they have been used, for they appeal to the national traditions and the spirit of the people."

Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, speaking on "Religion Confronts Caesarism," declared, in discussing attempts to unify church and state, "If the Nazi program succeeds in its fullness, the Christian world will be faced with a problem perhaps even more grave than that created for the church by the Soviets."

NRA and Fascism

Gilbert H. Montague, chairman of the committee on NRA of the New York State Bar Association, talked on the subject, "Is the NRA Fascistic?"—inclining to the opinion that it is. The task of the Supreme Court, he said, is to safeguard the country against "coercive, hole-in-the-corner and particularistic executive-made laws."

At the Friday meeting, Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, former professor of history at the University of Florence, declared that Italian Fascists regard President Roosevelt as a disciple of Mussolini.

The idea that a government is Fascist if it compels private industry to fit into the plan of a governmental program, is incorrect, the professor asserted in his address on "What Is Freedom." Such interference, he pointed out, only becomes dictatorship when it is coupled with the abolition of the political rights of the citizen.

Vested in Majority

"Democracy," said Professor Salvemini, "means not only that the right to rule is vested in the majority, but also that the right to criticize the rule of the majority is vested in the opposition."

Maurice Parmelee of Washington, D. C., speaking on "Liberal Democracy, Fascism and Bolshevism," decried the notion that common school education came about as the result of recognition of the rights of the wage earner.

"The industrial revolution and the rise of modern capitalism at first required," he said, "political democracy in order to give ample scope to private business enterprise unfettered by feudal lords or absolute monarchs. The democratic revolution freed the middle or bourgeois class and made it dominant in the Occident. It did not loosen the chains of the wage and pauper slaves but merely changed their masters in part."

Evolution Process

Taraknath Das of Washington, D. C., in speaking on "The Significance of Political Trends in the Far East," said:

"Political institutions in the countries of the Far East are in the process of evolution. The Japanese have a monarchy, and a constitution which gives the Emperor absolute authority; but the Emperor in his turn seldom uses this prerogative without consulting his trusted advisers, who by years of service to the state have earned the distinction of becoming respected by all the Japanese, irrespective of party affiliations. The Chinese are experimenting in the establishment of a republican form of government, which has borrowed much from the western republics and even the Soviet Russian Government, as well as the spirit of Fascist dictatorship. They have tried to incorporate some of the Chinese ideals of government with the new form. The Government of Siam is in the process of transformation. The rest of the Far East being under alien domination, the political trend there is for revolution."

Japanese Issues

Speaking of Japan, Mr. Das remarked:

"It is generally expected that because of economic pressure and Japanese military expenditure and expansionist adventures in Asia there will be a revolution in Japan. I am of the opinion that foreign opposition to Japanese policies, and foreign criticism of Japanese policy of securing equality or parity in matters of naval defense will lead to cementing national unity."

Norman E. Towson, of Washington, D. C., in an address on "The Pattern of Financial Control," dwelt upon the possibilities of government control of industry and finance through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Of the closer understanding between business and finance he said: "There is nothing new in the discovery that business can be brought to recognize the community of its interests with those of finance, and where there is a coincident recognition by finance of its responsibilities to the national economy, the result is beneficial. Where the men responsible for the control of business and finance find their own best interests inevitably coinciding with those of the instruments they wield (as is true under a system which permits unlimited profit to reward maximum effort and ability) then, in developing their policies society as a whole may be expected to benefit."

Prince Hubertus Loewenstein of Germany delivered an address on "The German Totalitarian State and the Individual."

Liberty and Equality

Dr. William F. Russell, dean of Teachers College, New York, speaking on the subject, "So Conceived and So Dedicated," declared that the struggle going on today is really between the principles of liberty and equality. It is to be hoped, he said, that Americans will again choose the middle course between the two ideals.

"The men who wrote the Constitution of the United States were equalitarians," Dr. Russell said, "but it was not long before the people found that equality meant a loss of liberty and soon the very word 'equality' disappeared from public utterances.

"To attain equality a new social order must be built as has been attempted in Russia, Germany and Italy. But in those countries, liberty, as we know it, has vanished," Dr. Russell said, explaining that history has repeatedly borne out the fact more liberty means less equality, and vice versa, while the history of our own country shows that we have always chosen the middle ground between the two, achieving a balance that has meant strength.

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CANADA

Schools Adapted To Social Planning Of City as Whole

Parent, Teacher and Child Included in Survey of New York Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—A survey of the New York City school system and of the social, economic, and environmental factors which affect it is recommended by a committee appointed jointly last year by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and the Board of Education. This committee, headed by Robert E. Simon, has made a preliminary investigation in which it has been particularly impressed by the fact hat there are now 260,000 retarded children in New York City schools, and also by the services which have been impaired or abandoned, due to budget cuts.

The committee now recommends a further study enlisting the services of educators, psychologists, economists, scientists, and interested laymen to look into the curriculum, factors and conditions required for the satisfactory operation of the curriculum, equipment, and environmental agencies and influences outside the school.

Curriculum

Better planning is needed for educational and social work, in the opinion of the members of the committee. It believes that the curriculum should have the searching light of investigation as to whether it is in conflict with needs for normal living, whether it fits the requirements of individual children, and whether sufficient guidance is given for the child and his parents to make the best use of educational advantages.

The committee has recorded itself as having "been impressed by the extent to which the public school has gone from an institution originally concerned with the art of book learning to one of larger responsibilities for the art of living." Pressure from outside sources has resulted in adding many subjects to the traditional courses, all calculated to help the child adapt himself to the outside world conditions.

Facilities

While it admits there are legitimate demands for modelling the school so that it meets social needs, the committee believes that the time has come to examine the whole curriculum in the light of facilities, limitations, and costs. Techniques, methods and processes used by teachers need analysis and interpretation, the committee declares. The "vitalizing" of the curriculum brings up the controversial subject of "indoctrination," and the extent to which the teacher can prepare his students to meet conditions in the outside world without conveying his own political or personal prejudices or allignments.

The part which the teacher can, or should, take in the political affairs of the community is thus put in the foreground, and brings up questions which the committee states "cannot be answered by legislative action," but should be solved by united action of schools and community.

Environment

The committee recommends that a study be made of the condition, maintenance and operation of school buildings and all that is involved in a school building program.

It wants investigations in the field of environmental agencies and influences, because it believes that here may be found the determining cause of pupil failures. It wants home and school co-operation looked into, economic conditions in the home affecting the child's welfare, the types of amusement and recreation within the reach of the child, and the possible co-ordination between all agencies which assist character development.

The investigation might result in the development of a community plan covering the agencies dealing with children, an outcome which the committee regards as highly desirable.

Southernmost House in the U. S.

Only 90 Miles From Havana

Judge J. Vining Harris Built This House in Key West During the Latter Part of the Nineteenth Century. It is the Southernmost House in the United States.

Key West Brushes Off Dust And Tourists Flock to See

Citizens, by 2,000,000 Hours of Free Labor, Transform Stagnant Industrial City Into Shining, Attractive Winter Resort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEY WEST, Fla.—With the aid of federal relief funds, Key West is transforming itself from a dwindling industrial community into a promising winter resort.

Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt, who has just visited the city to see the results of the past seven months' work, was struck by the transformation which has taken place. He noted that of the $50,000 federal funds spent each month a large portion has been invested in self-liquidating improvements, and that the 11,000 inhabitants have matched this amount dollar for dollar with volunteer labor. Julius F. Stone, Florida relief administrator, stated that the results accomplished have exceeded all expectations.

Eight months ago this southernmost city of the United States, 90 miles from Havana, Cuba, was the home of forgotten men. Half of the population had migrated elsewhere and 80 per cent of those remaining were supported by relief. The $50,000,000 railroad which bridged its way from key to key from the mainland to serve the steamship lines, sponge fisheries, army, navy and coastguard bases once contributing to the activity of a busy city, ended in what was almost a "deserted village."

But since last July, when Gov. David Sholtz requested Julius F. Stone Jr., state federal emergency relief administrator, to take over the affairs of the city, things have been happening.

Citizens Volunteer Labor

Several thousand citizens volunteered to contribute nearly 2,000,000 hours of work to the rehabilitation of Key West. Homes have been repaired and repainted, unsightly buildings torn down, others rebuilt, parks and playgrounds constructed, bathing beaches cleared and modernized, and parks, lanes and roads lined with flower beds wherever possible.

Full advantage has been taken of the tropical vegetation native to the island—and even of the tropical fish to be seen in its waters. Many of these are not found anywhere else in the United States.

Several months ago the Administration took over the old submarine base in the virtually abandoned navy station. The deserted finger piers there have been made into one of the most attractive features of the city, in the form of a commodious yacht basin, one of the finest on the whole seaboard.

Money has already started flowing back into the city as a result of all these efforts. In the last eight months there has been a 25 per cent drop in relief rolls; an 11-point rise in quotations on city bonds; hotel business has picked up; a seaplane service from Miami is doing well where none existed last season; all houses suitable for tourists are rented; there are more visiting yatchts than ever before and more tourist dollars than in any previous season in the last decade.

For all practical purposes, the relief administration is now the city government in Key West, though a new form will be proposed in legislation now being written for presentation to the State Legislature in April.

It is planned to consolidate the government of the city of Key West and Monroe County into a three-man commission embracing all the old and adding new governmental powers for the entire area.

Would Cover Large Area

The new unit would cover the Gulf Stream or Key West Archipelago, the tip of the Florida Peninsula and a sizeable part of the Everglades. One person would be appointed to the commission by the Governor of Florida, one by the Federal Government, and a third elected by the people of the area.

All governmental authority would emanate from the single commission and all functions would be exercised by it and its appointed executives. In unifying taxation and leading to tax reduction and adjustment, the commission, it is hoped, may set an example for other distraught communities in solving problems growing out of bond financing decadent industries and duplicate taxation.

Even the Mayor Worked

When the relief administration, under the state relief administrator took over the job of rehabilitating Key West, the city had reached the point where undernourished citizens were burglarizing stores and shooting songbirds for food.

At a mass meeting, Mr. Stone explained that relief money would be paid to those in need who work for it but at the same time issued a call for volunteers to work without pay to clean up the place so that its spotlessness would attract people.

Recruiting booths were opened and 4000 out of 4500 citizens over 18 years of age registered for two days of free labor a week for six months. The Mayor and the banker and all the professional people volunteered. Those who had full-time jobs contributed by hiring additional labor to make improvements on their property.

Authenticity of Great Works of Art Determined by X-Ray and Microscope

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—If the pedigree of your "old master" art is not beyond reproach, insurance companies probably will demand that it be put under the X-ray and the microscope before insuring it for a very large sum.

Not only paintings but bronzes, tapestries, and other objects of art, W. K. Drewes, art analyst and appraiser, said yesterday, are being examined so scientifically experts can even tell how the artist felt and his condition of sobriety, when he worked on them hundreds of years ago.

Mr. Drewes collaborates with Dr. F. Jablonsky of Newark, N. J., specialist in micro-chemistry and microphotography, one supplying the scientific and the other the art knowledge. Mr. Drewes said it might require several kinds of scientific analysis before the ancestry of a work of art could be finally determined.

"First," he said, "we take a little piece from the inside edge of the canvas, clean it with alcohol, and put it under a polarization microscope. This shows whether the fibres of the canvas are young and tense, or old and weak, and also where they come from.

"The thread of canvas is soaked in river water before weaving, and by determining the degree and kind of iron in the water, we can tell what river it was.

"Then we analyze the pigment chemically and with X-rays. A sample the size of a grain of sugar, photographed and enlarged 100 to 500 times, will show whether it is the paint of any famous master, for we have samples to compare it with.

"But this does not prove that a pupil might not have painted it. The final stroke is an X-ray analysis of the painter's stroke, or the sculptor's if it is a statue. A pupil's stroke shows hesitation, whereas that of a master shows feeling and knowledge."

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Doll House Dedicated To Children's Welfare

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—A fabulous doll house, a fairyland in miniature, designed and furnished by Colleen Moore at a cost of $435,000, was formally dedicated to the welfare of crippled children April 5 and a golden corner stone laid by Mrs. James Roosevelt.

The doll house—a bewildering miniature of gold and diamonds, an organ that played, and tinkling tower chimes—is to be placed on exhibition Monday. The paid admissions will be donated to the United Hospital's fund for crippled children.

Buffalo $500,000 Library Built in Combined Styles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 8—Modern architecture is combined with designs dating from the mid-fifteenth century in the new Lockwood Memorial Library of the University of Buffalo, which is to be dedicated on May 15. The library is said to have a capacity of 400,000 volumes. It is the gift of Thomas B. Lockwood and Mrs. Lockwood, in memory of their fathers.

In addition to the gift of $500,000 for construction, Mr. Lockwood has promised the library his own books, described as making one of the finest private collections in western New York.

Anthracite Miners Found Guilty of Dynamiting

WILKES-BARRE, Penna., April 8 (AP)—Six members of the United Anthracite Miners were found guilty April 5 of dynamiting the homes of miners who have refused to join the strike called against Glen Alden Coal Company. A seventh defendant was acquitted.

Those convicted are liable to a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment. They are: Joseph Swilp, Stephen Olshefski, James Brislin, Peter Bonsavage, Theodore Linkiewicz, and Joseph Ktinitski, all residents of Hanover Township.

Warren Delano Robbins

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Warren Delano Robbins, who passed on yesterday, was United States Minister to Canada and a first cousin of President Roosevelt. He had served the United States in various diplomatic capacities for more than 25 years.

When Mr. Roosevelt visited Washington in November of 1932, shortly after his election, Mr. Robbins was one of those who greeted him officially on behalf of President Hoover. In 1933 Mr. Roosevelt nominated his cousin as minister to Canada. Before taking up his regular duties at Ottawa, Mr. Robbins went on temporary duty at London in connection with the impending economic conference and was received by King George.

He was born in Brooklyn, the son of Charles Albert Robbins and Mrs. Catherine Delano Robbins. His mother, now Mrs. Price Collier, widow of the author, is a sister of Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President. He attended Groton School and was graduated from Harvard in 1908. He started on his diplomatic career the next year when he became secretary to the American Minister to Portugal. Later that year he became secretary to the American Minister to Argentina. He was married in 1910 in Buenos Aires to Miss Irene de Bruyn of Buenos Aires, daughter of Casimir de Bruyn, railroad man and banker.

N. Y. Chamber Head Repudiates New Deal Leaflet

Criticism Declared Without Authority or Knowledge of Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—A leaflet criticizing the New Deal Administration and the Congress, purporting to have been issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, oldest organization of its kind in the country, stands repudiated by Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the organization. Mr. Parkinson, addressing the regular monthly meeting of the chamber, said their telephones were being "swamped with calls from recipients of the leaflet."

"The leaflet, under date of March 30, 1935, begins with a quotation from an address in 1839 by Lincoln and closes with a paragraph to the effect that the framers of the Constitution planned to have the members of Congress rather than the executive heads of the Government decide how the taxpayers' money was to be spent," he said. "This leaflet has been sent out without the knowledge of the officers of the chamber.

"A proposal was recently made and placed before the executive committee that the chamber publish and distribute a series of leaflets setting forth the fundamental principles of the Federal Constitution and our system of government. This proposal, however, was unanimously rejected by the executive committee.

Without Sanction

"The publication and distribution of this leaflet is entirely without the sanction of the Chamber. The president and other officers deny any connection or responsibility for it. The use of the chamber's name is absolutely unauthorized."

The proposal that the chamber publish the series of leaflets referred to by Mr. Parkinson was made by Alonzo B. See, elevator manufacturer, "who resigned from the chamber on Oct. 23, last, after having been a member since 1903," it was said at the chamber's headquarters.

That repudiation of responsibility for the leaflet should not be construed to mean that the chamber put itself on record in support of all the acts of the Administration and the Congress was, however, made plain when the meeting voted unanimously to notify the President and members of Congress that the organization reserved the right to criticize proposed legislation and the acts of government officials which it believed were not to the best interest of the people.

Bill Criticized

The chamber then adopted a report criticizing the Wheeler-Rayburn public utility bill now before Congress, characterizing it as a menace to business recovery which would place industry under a "politically-controlled bureaucracy" and as violating well established principles of American government.

Another report calling for the removal from office or impeachment of Department of Labor officials "who have been derelict in the deportation of criminal aliens" also was adopted. John B. Trevor, chairman of the chamber's special committee on immigration and naturalization, declared that the handling of cases of deportation of criminal aliens by the Department of Labor was "more unsatisfactory under the present Administration than it had ever been before."

"No immigration report has been filed by the Secretary of Labor, as required by law," he continued, "and it is perfectly unaccountable why this has not been done. I have the impression that the action of the department in the handling of deportation cases probably weighed heavily in suppressing all the information from the American people. This is an intolerable situation."

Minimum for Clergy In Poor Areas Asked

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—Organization to lift the salaries of clergymen throughout the United States to a $2500 yearly minimum and to guarantee them, is being completed here by the Ministers' Union of America.

Compensation for clergymen in rural and slum areas is now often below the subsistence level, it was declared, and the drive for an adequate minimum, according to the Rev. Dr. David M. Cory, pastor of the Cuyler Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and president of the union, is designed not only to enhance service opportunities in these impoverished fields, but to fulfill the aim of the union for improved ethical and professional standards in the ministry.

A similar practice is operative among the Presbyterian clergy in Scotland, Dr. Cory said, where the churches contribute to a general fund guaranteeing an annual income of £350 in the cities and £300 in the country, and a parsonage.

The Ministers' Union of America, which is now seeking affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, has 90 members and was founded four years ago by the Rev. Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee, editor of The Presbyterian Tribune. It has been active on the picket line in several recent strikes and as a mediating body, in accord with its aim to "express oneness with all who do the work of the world."

Head of Island Relief Arrested

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 8 (AP)—James R. Bourne, Federal Relief Administrator of Puerto Rico, was arrested April 5 on a charge of slandering the legislature. The warrant was served by an assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Insular Senate. The administrator denied the charge and was released under $200 bond. His arrest followed charges by the coalition legislative majority that the relief administration is being used politically to rehabilitate the liberal minority.

Ice Cream Made 'Before Your Eyes' Declared Menaced

FTC Issues a Complaint Against Association of Manufacturers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—The ice cream business of the nation—and the preferred season of ice cream approaches—may undergo a revolution under the terms of a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission.

The complaint charges that the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers—which controls some 86 per cent of the total volume of American ice cream, has been destroying and preventing sale and operation of counter ice-cream freezers, by various measures ranging from ridicule to coercion.

The ice cream makers, including individual firms which are household phrases in every family with children, are ordered to appear before the Federal Trade Commission May 3 to show cause why they should not be ordered to cease from the alleged restraining tactics.

If the complaint is confirmed by the later hearing, the manufacture of ice cream may be tremendously altered by the counter machine. These freezers, using a ready-mix from independent dairy companies—since the other dairy companies are allied or synonymous with ice-cream manufacturers—do just what their trade name applies. Their success would presumably break up the vast quasi-monopoly which wholesale ice-cream makers now enjoy.

It is further charged that the ice cream "monopoly" freezes not only its ice cream, but its prices, and that the counter machines would greatly reduce the present cost of the favored food.

The respondents are charged, for the first time in FTC history, with improper legislative activity. It is alleged that they distributed defamatory bulletins, used fraudulent letters, boycotted venders, and offered to buy counter freezers at exorbitant prices.

The ice-cream manufacturers are expected to have a strong case in reply. They are prepared to fight the installation of counter ice-cream freezers in every drug store in the country, which is the prospect opened up by the litigation. They deny any improper activities.

But meanwhile, the school children—and a good many grownups—are waiting impatiently. Will the price of ice cream really go down? Will ice cream be made "before your eyes" of soda fountain counters? The nation awaits. . . .

Licensed Dealers Protest Flourishing Speakeasies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 8—This city has more speakeasies than licensed saloons and more sales of bootleg liquor than during prohibition, according to William G. Wellhofer, president of the New Jersey Licensed Beverage Dealers' Association.

"The unlawful places are so brazen that one even displays a huge electric beer sign," he said. "If our police here would use axes on speakeasy equipment, as Federal men did during prohibition, the town would be cleaned up in 24 hours."

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New York Churches Organize Campaign For Peace Education

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has given $5000 to the Greater New York Federation of Churches to conduct a program of peace education, it was announced April 6.

The campaign will be under the direction of a Peace Action Committee, of which the Rev. Cameron P. Hall, pastor of the Christian Presbyterian Church, is chairman. There will be 78 subcommittees working under this general committee, each with a distinct field of operation. An advisory council of 18 will aid them.

Mr. Hall said today that the program of his committee would "seek to create different attitudes than those inculcated by so much that is heard and seen."

"It seeks to mobilize Christian opinion on behalf of measures that build a firm basis for peace; to bring into Christian experience the wisdom and the dynamic that is at the heart of the Christian gospel," he continued. "This committee represents a united and continuing effort of the churches of Greater New York in behalf of peace.

"The program will directly reach the children in the public, private and church schools, young people, teachers of religious education and parents. Festivals, the radio, outdoor meetings, literature and exhibits will be utilized as methods of peace education."

The Rev. W. Dyer Blair has been named educational director for the Peace Action Committee.

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Soviets Rescue Smallest Tribe Giving First Written Language

The Tophalari, Numbering 450, Beginning to Use Latinized Alphabet—Long Known as the 'Black Geese' and Almost Wiped Out in Western Siberia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia's smallest tribe, the Tophalari, consisting of 450 men, women and children, is beginning this year for the first time to learn to read and write its own language, by means of a Latinized alphabet worked out by Russian scholars. The tribe apparently never has had a written language.

The Tophalari lived in the Saian Mountains, 300 kilometers northeast of Nishni-Udinsk in Western Siberia. Until 1930 the tribe was known as the "Kara-gasst" (black geese), a name given them by the Russians. In that year their proper name was officially restored at the first territorial Congress of Soviets in Western Siberia.

This tiny mountain tribe had managed to retain its own spoken language and primitive culture, although pressure by colonizing Russians had rapidly reduced its numbers. It existed by trading furs for food and manufactured goods. Russian traders introduced alcoholic liquors to the tribe as American traders did to the Indians, with similar degenerating effects.

In 1929 Soviet officials induced members of the tribe to organize their first collective reindeer farm, and now all members are included in three co-operatives for fur-trapping and reindeer-breeding. The tribe bought its first cow in 1926, and now has 223 cows, of which 118 are owned by co-operatives. Formerly nomads, the tribe is now settled on farms, and each household has its own truck garden and manages to raise a large part of its food needs.

The chairman of the tribe, K. Kishteev, reports that in 1923 only one Tophalar was able to read and write. Today he declared four out of five members can read and write simple Russian. Schools accommodate all children of school age, and this year the first Tophalar teachers are graduating from the Yenesei Institute for Peoples of the Far North.

The tribe's only village, Aligdjira, now has its club and small library, and Soviet officials have induced the residents to build wooden houses for themselves, equipped with stoves. The women, regarded only a few years ago as property which could be sold, are assured by Soviet law of equal rights with men, and have insisted upon these new rights more successfully than many women in Central Asia, where old customs are more firmly rooted.

The rescue of this tiny tribe from oblivion is a good example of the work done by Soviet authorities to preserve as far as possible the languages and useful customs of all its minor nationalities and tribes while at the same time winning them over as quickly as possible to Communist political, economic and social principles.

Radiophone Brings Japan Nearer West

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The miles between Britain and Japan have figuratively shrunk with the recent inauguration here of the first direct radio-telephone service between the two countries.

Prominent politicians of both nations declared at the opening of the service that Japan's relations with the Western world would benefit.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador in London, pointed out that Japan had hitherto suffered considerably at conferences through limitation in its contact with the home Government. Now Japan would be on the same radio-telephonic footing as other countries.

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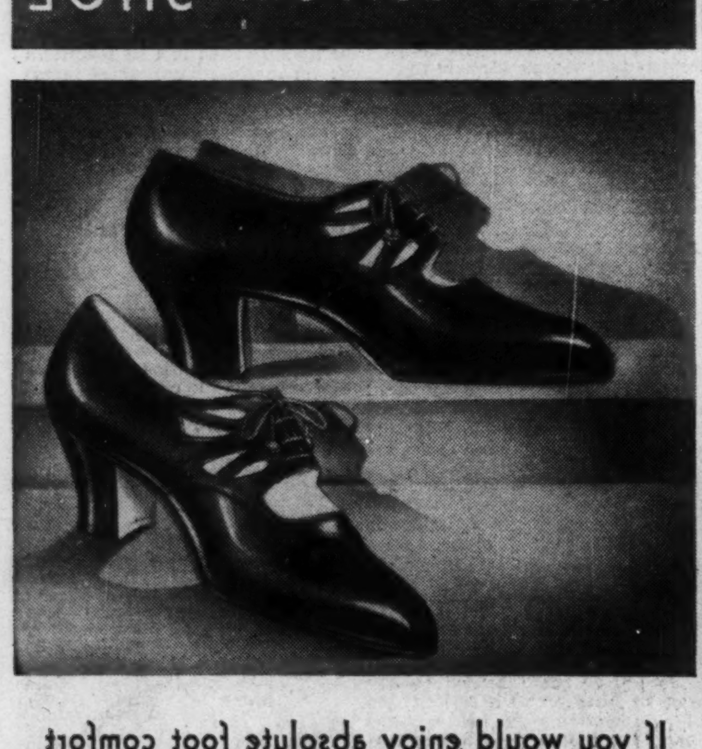

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Roman Catholic Hope to Control Spain Thwarted

President Ignored Party in Cabinet Choices After Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—With a new Government set up which ignores the powerful Roman Catholic Party, its program to gain fuller control of things in Spain has been once more postponed at least for the month during which the Cortes is in enforced vacation.

Premier Alejandro Lerroux selected his new Cabinet mainly from his own party—the Radical. Roman Catholic Leader José Maria Gil Robles is reported to have expected to be called to the Premiership with the resignation of the last Cabinet. The fact that he was not consulted by President Zamora at this time was a distinct blow to his hopes and plans.

The new democratic trend on the part of Spain's parliamentary Roman Catholics had disturbed the Rightist elements within the party but it brought it new strength in other directions. Moreover they had launched an unprecedented propaganda campaign, and it was felt that Spain would soon be more completely under the influence of the Roman Catholic Church than ever before in its history.

Supremacy of the church, if achieved now, would be almost unbounded, it is felt, because there would be no monarchy, and no army with political influence to share power with as in the past. The party has already made perfectly clear the fact that it does not support the monarchist cause.

During recent months, Señor Gil Robles has undertaken several provincial tours and made speeches so democratic in content that the hand of Don Angel Herrera, special agent of the Pope here, is seen in them. Señor Herrera is president of the Catholic Action Party, and founder of the present Roman Catholic movement toward Christian Socialism.

He is one of the leading Rightists in Spain who recognize that the feudal regime in force in the Spanish provinces prior to the fall of the monarchy cannot be restored in these more enlightened days of the twentieth century.

British Cyclists Arrange Marathon

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A relay cycle ride round Britain, collecting the signatures of chief magistrates in the principal towns en route as a message of greeting to King George on the occasion of his Jubilee, is being organized by the Cyclists Touring Club here.

It is planned to cover 2250 miles in 15 days, the schedule for the ride being based on an average speed of 12 miles an hour. About 500 riders are expected to take part.

The first team of cyclists will leave the Mansion House, London, at 7 in the morning on Monday, April 22, and successive teams of riders will convey the message up the East Coast to Dundee and thence to Glasgow. The route then lies through Carlisle to Lancaster, and thence through Manchester, Liverpool, and Chester to Wales and back to London along the South Coast.

15 Held in Riot Murder

GALLUP, N. M., April 8 (AP)—Fifteen men were under first degree murder charges here April 6 after a coroner's jury, investigating Thursday's riot in which Sheriff M. R. Carmichael was killed, described it as "cold-blooded murder." The sheriff was killed when he attempted to prevent a crowd from freeing prisoners held for trespassing in a house from which one of them had been evicted. An unemployed miner also was killed, and seven persons wounded.

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How Lively He Looks on an Air Diet

Bystanders Thought the Shy Little Fellow Was a Strong-Man Animal Trainer.

Gömbös Controls Magyar Chamber By Big Majority

Victory in Hungary Called Long Stride Toward Dictatorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, April 8—The Hungarian parliamentary elections have given overwhelming victory to Premier Julius Gömbös.

The final returns will be officially announced Wednesday, but it is already certain that his "United Party" has won as many as 165 of the 245 seats. Two other groups allied with him—the so-called Small Farmers and the Clericals—won 36 places. The Government coalition, therefore, controls nearly four-fifths of the total number of deputies.

The Opposition is split among a dozen groups, the largest being the Socialists, consisting perhaps of 11 members. This party put up an energetic fight, but won fewer votes than formerly.

The Legitimists or Royalists succeeded in getting only two deputies elected.

Hungarian National Socialists likewise have only two representatives.

Clericals lost more than half their former members.

Count Stephen von Bethlen who, for a decade and a half, dominated Hungary's political life, was personally elected, thanks to the somewhat humiliating gallantry of Marshal Gömbös, who left him unopposed; but he enters Parliament alone and has no group behind him.

In a word Marshal Gömbös has won an unprecedented victory.

Marshal Gömbös himself won his place by open balloting. From districts where the voting was open not more than 20 opposition deputies in all were elected. Of the 46 placed by secret balloting, Marshal Gömbös and his allies won about half.

There was much freedom for electioneering and for the press, but the opposition allege secret "cold terror" was exercised behind the scenes. Voters, they say, were coerced in a hundred subtle ways.

The opposition declares Marshal Gömbös will now exercise a virtual dictatorship.

Clarkson Heads Y. M. C. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Associate Justice Heriot Clarkson, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, has been elected president of the Interstate Young Men's Christian Association, including the two Carolinas. Justice Clarkson is a nephew of Thomas Y. Simons, one of the founders of the first Y. M. C. A. in Charleston, S. C., in 1854. He is also the author of the present North Carolina state Prohibition law. He has been a director in the Charlotte Y. M. C. A. for 36 years.

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Man Carries Giraffe On Street in London; It's Easy, He Admits

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Pedestrians and motorists using the road past Olympia recently saw a full-sized giraffe being carried across the road at a "Belisha crossing," named for Minister of Transport Leslie Hore-Belisha.

Some declared that the vision was a member of a big game society giving kindly assistance to a frightened giraffe.

Others maintained it to be a pedestrian using a disguise to baffle motorists and so cross in safety.

A third group of onlookers believed the giraffe to be a new and ingenious safety signal devised by the Ministry of Transport.

They were all wrong. It was a British workman doing an ordinary job. The giraffe was of rubber, for a special "rubber jungle" in an exhibition at Olympia. So he grinned at the bystanders as if to say, "It's easy. Try it sometime."

Austria Restores 'Garde Bataillon'

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Another move in the trend toward Austria's monarchical past and fresh support for the present authoritarian regime here is seen in the formation by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of a "Garde Bataillon" which is to take up the tradition of the pre-war Imperial Bodyguard.

The new battalion is composed of officers and soldiers from all branches of the Austrian Army and includes three military companies. The duty of the gaurd, whose members must be at least 174 centimeters high (about 5ft. 9in.) will be "safety service" for the President of the State and for the Government, as well as "service of honor" for them and for receptions and festive occasions.

They will be equipped and armed in the most modern manner. Their uniforms, helmets and swords are designed to remind the Austrian people of former imperial grandeur and power.

Anti-Long Petitions To Be Sent Congress

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 8 (AP)—Mrs. Hilda Phelps Hammond, chairman of the women's committee seeking the removal of Huey P. Long and John H. Overton from the United States Senate, said here today that petitions demanding an investigation of the committee's charges against them have been addressed to members of Congress by six national committeewomen from five states.

She said the petitions, scheduled to be delivered today, will be addressed to members of Congress each week by men and women of national prominence from all parts of the country.

National committee women signing the first group of petitions include Evelyn A Ryan, Democrat, Nebraska; Emma Clouchek, Republican, Idaho; Gertrude Bowler, Democrat, Wisconsin; Mrs. Ellen T. Fitzsimmons, Republican, Rhode Island; Mrs. Calvin Gabriel, Republican, Maryland, and Elizabeth R. Menefee, Democrat, Maryland.

Colorado Votes Sales Tax

DENVER, Colo., April 8 (AP)—Colorado's State Assembly enacted a two per cent sales tax yesterday as a relief revenue source, and defeated an attempt to adopt a State income tax bill over the Governor's veto.

Only $2.50 for an outside room with bath, shower and radio at the HOTEL MONTCLAIR
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Mussolini Plans United Front To Guarantee Peace

MacDonald and Simon to Go to Stresa Without Eden

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME—April 8—Convinced that there is little hope of success for the Eastern Locarno Pact at Stresa, Premier Benito Mussolini is reported in well-informed quarters to have prepared a plan for a diplomatic front between England, France and Italy, to deal with the present European situation.

Such a united front would not necessarily be directed against Germany, it is stated, but would help to bring home to that country the notion that in future negotiations Reichsführer Adolf Hitler would have to reckon on a strong group of powers determined to maintain European peace.

The first action of the three powers, according to the Mussolini plan, would be solemn reaffirmation of the provisions contained in the declaration of London of Feb. 3, which not only disapproved of any unilateral denunciation of treaties but contemplated the conclusion of an arms convention with Germany. The door, it is stated, will be left wide open for Germany to enter into negotiations with other powers for limitation of their respective armaments.

It is also Premier Mussolini's intention to raise the question of the rearming of Austria Hungary and Bulgaria.

Measures for guaranteeing Austrian independence are said to form an outstanding feature of Il Duce's proposals.

It is understood, however, that both France and Britain have yet to be won over to this procedure.

Premier MacDonald Going With Simon To Stresa Meeting

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced today that he and Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, would form the British delegation to the conference with Italy and France at Stresa Thursday.

The Prime Minister made the announcement himself in the House of Commons in reply to a question by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Former Lord Privy Seal, who referred to the sudden indisposition which has caused Mr. Anthony Eden, the present Lord Privy Seal, to take an enforced rest for several weeks.

Sir Austen said to the Prime Minister: "May I express what is the general feeling of sympathy with the Lord Privy Seal and also express the hope that he will speedily recover?"

Premier MacDonald replied: "The British representatives will be the Foreign Secretary and myself. I need hardly tell the House how happy I am to associate myself with Sir Austen in regretting that the Lord Privy Seal cannot also go to Stresa as one of the representatives of the Government."

Before Mr. MacDonald spoke, Sir John told the House that both the political and economic aspects of the Austrian situation must be borne in mind at any discussion of the powers regarding that country but that Great Britain's policy at Stresa on the Austrian question could not be divulged for the present.

French Will Revise German Accusations, Geneva Circles Hear

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 8—On the eve of Stresa it is understood in League circles that the French memorandum, sustaining its appeal to the special League Council April 15 against Germany's breach of the Versailles Treaty by rearming, will be revised in the coming international consultation on Lake Maggiore before it is officially delivered here.

At present the text, running to 12 typewritten sheets, asks for moral condemnation of Germany under Article XI of the Covenant, for unilateral abrogation of the military clauses.

It is also understood the French memorandum does not call for material sanctions.

Even so, the wisdom of this procedure is questioned for it tends to bar Germany from the League and does not help toward the arms convention which, it is believed, Germany would sign.

Besides it is at Stresa that the attitude of the powers is to be determined and the proposed French action in Geneva may be greatly influenced by this week's proceedings.

Miss Woolley Calls Race of Arms Futile

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—World armament was pictured yesterday by Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, as "A mad and unending race for a supremacy that can never exist among nations."

Miss Woolley, only woman member of the American delegation to the Geneva conference on armament reduction, was here to address the Chicago Sunday Evening Club. She was the first woman speaker before the club in several seasons.

Miss Woolley declared in an interview that competition in armament will lead inevitably to "national bankruptcy or international agreement." The latter will take place, however, only when the nations of the world have seen the error of their ways, she asserted.

New Jersey Wins at Festival

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., April 8 (AP)—New Jersey's glistening float of solid silver was awarded first prize in the states' division of St. Petersburg's annual festival of states parade April 5. Pennsylvania's entry, featuring the Keystone emblem, won second place and the Massachusetts float, depicting the state as a center of culture, was third.

Manchoukuo Building Boom Totals $25,000,000 a Year; Projects Overestimate Needs

Japanese Small Merchants Fail, Carrying Lender With Them Into Bankruptcy—Government Pushes Construction in Chief Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING, Manchoukuo—While most of the rest of the world still groans under depression or winces under recovery measures, Manchuria is enjoying the biggest construction boom in its history.

More than $25,000,000 has been spent in the past year in the two or three largest cities alone and this is only a part of the scheduled program which will extend over about five years.

It can hardly be said that this boom is indicative of a national prosperity, but it has done much to offset the poor conditions of the few preceding years. The country is essentially agricultural and there is now very little market for soya beans, the principal crop.

However, the beans and other crops are edible and the farmer, after harvesting and storing them, can turn to construction work in some near-by city and earn a few dollars to purchase kerosene and other necessities.

Expansion in Capital

Hsinking, the new capital of Manchoukuo, and Mukden, the principal industrial city, have seen the most building. Nearly $8,000,000 was spent for buildings in the capital. Of this sum the Government spent approximately half for new official quarters.

Semiofficial organizations such as the Manchuria Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Central Bank and the Manchuria Air Transport Company, in all of which the Government has a large interest, spent a large share of the remainder.

The Government also spent an additional million on the construction of roads, sewers and similar public works in the new capital area on the outskirts of the old native city of Hsinking. With an increase in population from 130,000 to 210,000 in the past three years, it is one of the fastest growing cities in the world, and the building is hardly fast enough to keep up with housing demands.

In Mukden, the building has been largely in the South Manchuria Railway Zone—the Japanese Concession area—and most of it has been by and for Japanese interests. More than 3500 new buildings have been completed or nearly completed, at a total cost of nearly $7,000,000.

Japanese Residences

All except a score of these were small new residences and stores, all for Japanese use. The exceptions included a new $2,000,000 home for the Manchoukuo State Railway Board, a subsidiary of the South Manchuria Railway, a new Kwantung Army headquarters and a few factories, also Japanese. The Government and the railway administration also spent considerable sums in public works.

Similar expansion on a smaller scale has taken place in Kirin, Antung, Fushun and various other smaller cities and towns. The Manchoukuo highway and railway construction program has also put several millions of dollars into circulation during the year.

According to present plans, the present year will see no cessation of building. The Government plans to spend even more on official buildings in Hsinking, and is barely started on highway construction. Three new short railways are planned. Mukden building may slacken, but Harbin has announced a projected municipal expenditure of $5,000,000.

Employment Booms

From the viewpoint of the Chinese resident of Manchuria and of the seasonal coolie immigrant, this building has been an unmixed blessing. Despite the fact that more than 300,000 coolies arrived, according to custom, from Shantung in the spring, there was a shortage of labor and wages both for farm and construction laborers rose nearly a third. The prices of bricks and native lumber also increased, and large quantities of these were imported with the other normally imported articles such as hardware, from Japan.

However, there is a question as to whether the building is all justified, particularly in Mukden. Some over-expansion has already been brought to notice with the collapse of one Japanese finance company. This concern had loaned funds for the erection of small new independent Japanese shops. The shop-owners within the past few months found their expectations of profitable business in Manchuria unfounded and their enforced closing brought down the parent company. Most of these shops are now vacant.

Nazi Effort Fails To Win Danzig Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

the party. On Saturday he gave out a letter warning his fellow-citizens against voting for the party which he formerly led here.

German Catholics Join Socialists In Thwarting Hitlerites

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, April 8—A handful of Danzig residents with the fighting spirit of Teutonic knights had succeeded today in thwarting National Socialist ambitions to create a dictatorship in this Free City as a step toward its reunion with the Fatherland.

National Socialists, while polling approximately 60 per cent of the vote in yesterday's Volkstag, or Parliament election, fell considerably short of the two-thirds majority required to wipe out opposition parties and make themselves supreme in the city's political life.

Approximately 93,000 Danzig voters, the majority of them German Catholics and Socialists, combined to drown the hopes of the Hitlerites. The defeat was the first real defiance Nazidom has encountered since it attained ascendancy in the Reich.

The outcome was regarded here as having far greater significance for the Nazi program than its mere effect on the division of parties in the Volkstag.

National Socialist leaders, on the other hand, believe the result would have been far different if the issue had been that of a clear-cut plebiscite for or against reunion with Germany.

The final election figures were withheld for several hours after their tabulation, reportedly while the Nazis in charge of the election campaign communicated with Berlin. Finally, Albert Forster, the Gauleiter or District Leader, stepped to a microphone to announce the results which brought scant expressions of enthusiasm from Nazi throats.

The figures showed that the National Socialist Party received 139,200 of the 232,279 votes cast for the seven parties listed on the ballot.

The Nazis actually gained 32,621 votes over their 1933 total and retained their control of Parliament. But they had staked their party prestige on their hopes for a two-thirds majority.

The Volkstag, or lower House of the Free City's Parliament, was dissolved at the command of the National Socialists last February. Oppositionists feared that if the Nazis gained their objective of a two-thirds majority in this election they would abolish opposing political parties despite the League of Nations' guarantee of a liberal constitution.

Portraits of Poland's Marshal Joseph Pilsudski were seen occasionally among the Hitler pictures and posters strewn about the city—usually on Polish bank buildings. Polish flags flew over the ships in the harbor and upon some administration buildings.

The Hitlerites began their work early. Storm Troopers and Hitler Youth paraded the streets in groups of 25 to 50 singing Nazi songs and urging the voters to ballot for National Socialism. These groups were frequently led by bands.

Rubber Company Explains Objection to Labor Ruling

AKRON, Ohio, April 8 (AP)—The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company issued a statement April 5 after its lawyers had obtained a temporary injunction in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, restraining the National Labor Relations Board and the NRA from taking steps to enforce the board's decision in the Firestone. The statement says:

"In our opinion, the board showed either lack of understanding of the true situation between the company and its factory production and maintenance employees, or an unwillingness to leave to our employees the right to choose in their own way type of representation in dealing with the management. There was no claim made that the company had failed or refused to deal with any minority group."

Kentucky Lawyers Vote Veiled Rebuke to Reed

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 8 (AP)—Former U. S. Senator James A. Reed's denunciation of the Roosevelt Administration before the Kentucky State Bar Association brought an indirect rebuke from the association at its convention here April 5. By a vote of 96 to 63, the association directed its commissioners to prevent politics or controversial questions from entering into future conventions.

Senator Reed charged that the policies of the New Deal "are all taken from Soviet Russia" and he declared that "the whole colossal machinery which has been set up is tottering to its fall." He was criticized and defended in heated debate on the question of rebuking him.

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Olneyville Boys' Club	10
University of Washington	10
University of Michigan	10
Miami-Biltmore Club	8
Southern California	6
Greater Miami A. C.	3
Newark A. C.	3
Yale University '38	3
Toronto Y. M. C. A.	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8 — Jack Medica of the University of Washington, demonstrated that he was the star swimmer of the United States, past or present, on Saturday evening, in the pool of the New York Athletic Club, when he unofficially broke every freestyle swimming record from 200 to 500 yards, and made the final in official world-record time of 5m. 16.3s., more than 10 seconds better than his own record of 5m. 26.6s., made two years ago.

On his way, in which he led except for a brief period at 100 yards, when John Macionis, the Yale freshman, got his nose in front, he broke the 250-yard record with 2m. 35.18s.; the 300 with 3m. 5.8s.; the 400 with 4m. 12.5s., but as only one timer took these, they cannot be made official, while other times such as the quarter-mile and the 400 meters, were not taken at all.

He was opposed by the finest field which has ever competed in the event, in the opinion of the officials present, many of them oldtime stars or coaches. In addition to Macionis, the other finalists included James R. Gilhula, University of Southern California, Ralph Flanagan, Greater Miami A. C., and Robert Pirie, Toronto Y. M. C. A., all champions in their home sections; while such stars as Norris D. Hoyt, Yale University, Thomas Haynie, Detroit A. C., and Daniel Zehr, Northwestern University, were distanced in the qualifying heats in the afternoon. Yet he absolutely spreadeagled the others, defeating Gilhula, who was second, by the full length of the 25-yard tank, with Flanagan third. Another 10 yards behind, Macionis made a fine battle for the first four laps, but could not hold the pace and came in last, just behind Pirie.

Right on top of this, Dick Degener, who had been nosed out in the low-board dive on Thursday, by .16 of a point, by Elbert A. Root, of the Miami-Biltmore Club, made the most sensational performance in the high-board diving championship, coming through to victory with a total of 180.68 points, the highest ever scored in a championship. Al Greene, Lake Shore A. C., was second, but Degener scored better than in every dive, and in one of his options, a cutaway one and a half sumersault, with a pike, he received four 10s and three 9s for a total of 20.68, and in another his total was 23.50, though the individual figures were lower, on account of the difficulty of the dive.

The final event, the 300-yard medley relay, in which three swimmers each swam 100 yards, the first backstroke, then breaststroke and freestyle, brought two lowerings of the American record, as well as an individual record. Lake Shore A. C., the Chicago club, was responsible for the team records, winning in the afternoon in 2m. 56.6s., taking the record below three minutes for the first time, while Albert Vande Weghe, Newark A. C. backstroke star, who lost the title to Adolph Kiefer of Lake Shore on Thursday, broke his own 100-yard record by doing his trial heat in 60.1s., beating Kiefer.

Then in the evening, Kiefer, with his associates, Max Brydenthal, breast, and Charles Flachmann, free, made the still lower record of 2m. 51.7s., with the Olneyville Boys' Club, second; University of Michigan, third, and the two New York A. C. teams trailing. A curious feature of this was the victory of the Winged Foot second team over the first, which took the championship last year. The summary:

500-Yard Freestyle (qualifiers)—Jack Medica, University of Washington; Ralph Flanagan, Greater Miami A. C.; James Gilhula, University of Southern California; Robert Pirie, Toronto Y. M. C. A.; John Macionis, Yale University. Won by Medica; Gilhula, second; Flanagan, third. Time—5m. 16.3s. (New world record).

High Dive, 10-Foot Board (qualifiers)—Richard Degener, Detroit A. C.; Elbert A. Root, Miami-Biltmore Club; Marshall Wayne, Miami-Biltmore Club; Edward Diendorf, University of Michigan; Frank Fehsenfeld, University of Michigan, and Al Greene, Lake Shore A. C. Won by Degener (180.68 points); Greene, second (165.38); Wayne, third (160.88).

300-Yard Medley Relay (qualifiers)—New York A. C. I (Charles Diehl, Leonard Spence, Walter Spence); New York A. C. II (William Gieson, Wallace Spence, Peter Fick); Lake Shore A. C. (Adolph Kiefer, Max Brydenthal, Charles Flachmann); Olneyville Boys' Club (Russell Branch, John Higgins, Matthew J. Chrostowski); University of Michigan (Taylor Drysdale, Jack Kasley, Ogden Dalrymple). Won by Lake Shore A. C.; Olneyville Boys' Club second; University of Michigan, third. Time—2m. 51.7s. (new record).

College Tennis Result

Pennsylvania 8, St. Joseph's 1.

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Rotterdam Woman Sets World Mark

By the Associated Press

Basel, Switz., April 8

A NEW world swimming record for the women's 400-meter backstroke was claimed by Mlle. Mastenbroek of Rotterdam in an international meet here Saturday. She covered the distance in 6m. 5s.

The accepted record of 6m. 12.4s. was set by Miss P. M. Harding of Great Britain in 1932.

Huffman Defeats N. C. Armitage For Met. Sabre Crown

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—John R. Huffman, New York Athletic Club, who lost the United States sabre championship last year to his greatest rival, Norman C. Armitage, of The Fencers Club of New York, scored over him in turn in another fence-off yesterday on the home strip of the loser, for the metropolitan championship with that weapon, after the two had tied in the final round robin, with Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers Club, also in the fenceoff.

All the nine finalists, with the exception of Armitage, who is not required to qualify, and Lieut. John R. Weber, U. S. A., New York Athletic Club, who will represent the Army division in the nationals, also qualified for the national individual championships, and the eighth place went to George Parsons of the Salle de Vince, who won a play-off for that position.

Thirty-one candidates appeared, and were first divided into six strips, with three survivors. These 18 were then redivided into three strips, and the three best from each went into the finals. They were, in addition to Huffman, Armitage, Miguel A. de Capriles and Lieutenant Weber, Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers Club, Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Vince, and three members of the New York Athletic Club, Leo Nunes, Erwin S. Acel and Bela A. de Nagy.

At the end of the regular round robin, each of the leaders had scored seven victories out of eight, and then Huffman defeated Miguel de Capriles, 5—1, and Armitage, 5—0. Armitage then defeated de Capriles, 5—3.

Gene Sarazen Ties For First Place

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 8 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, long famous for his spectacular finishes, fired the golfing shot of a lifetime yesterday to tie Craig Wood from Deal, N. J., for first place in the Augusta National Golf Club's $5000 invitation tournament. Each finished the 72 holes in 282, six under perfect figures.

Trailing Wood by two strokes in a seemingly hopeless pursuit, with only four holes to go and sub-par golf necessary to have a chance, Sarazen blasted a 220-yard spoon shot that carried true all the way and rolled into the cup for a two on the 485-yard par-five fifteenth hole.

This astounding "double eagle," as rare as a hole in one, electrified a gallery of 2000, pulled Sarazen up to even terms with Wood, who had bagged a birdie on the fifteenth, and enabled Gene to keep deadlocked with his rival by playing par golf over the last three holes in one of the most exciting finishes any tournament has seen in years.

Sarazen started the final round three shots behind Wood, who had taken over the pace-setting position Saturday, and made them all up by negotiating the rain-soaked course in near-freezing weather with a 70, two under par, while Wood was finishing with a 73. Gene scored successive rounds of 68—71—73—70 while Craig produced scores of 69—72—68—73.

They will play off for first-place money of $1500 at 36 holes today.

The finish that these two hard-hitting professionals waged, with Wood first blasting out a 34 and Sarazen then coming along with a 33 on the home stretch, contrasted with the collapse or near collapse of most of the other favorites and the disappointing finish of the renowned Robert T. Jones Jr., the former world champion.

Jones, still lacking anything resembling his old skill or confidence on the greens, finished with his worst round, a 78, and wound up in a triple tie for twenty-fifth place with Mike Turnesa and Harry Cooper at 297. This compared with his mark of 294, good for thirteenth place, in last year's tournament.

Olin A. Dutra, only a single stroke behind Wood at the outset of the fourth round, went to pieces and carded 42, six over par, for the outgoing nine holes before rallying to come back with an amazing 32, four under par, and post a 74 that gave him third money with a total of 284.

Halifax and Royals Tie

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8 (AP)—The Halifax Wolverines and the Montreal Royals battled to a 3-to-3 tie here last night in the first game of the eastern Canadian amateur hockey championship. The teams did all their scoring in the regulation time and played three scoreless 10-minute overtime periods. The winner of the series will meet the Port Arthur Bearcats in the Allan Cup finals.

SPORTS SC D

Sea Gulls Defeat Brockville

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 8 (AP)—The Atlantic City Sea Gulls wound up their 1934-35 hockey season Saturday night by defeating Brockville, Ont., 7 to 6. The Canadians tallied three of their goals in the first five minutes of play. The Gulls scored once in the first period, twice in the second and three in the third to tie the score. In an overtime period Allan Foster of Atlantic City converted Ray Levia's rebound into the winning tally.

College Lacrosse Results

Annapolis 7, Harvard 1.
Baltimore A. C. 8, St. John's (Md.) 4.
Boston L. C. 13, M. I. T. 2.
Johns Hopkins 18, Dartmouth 4.
Princeton 14, Lehigh Club 0.
Stevens Tech 3, Montclair A. C. 1.
Swarthmore 19, C. C. N. Y. 13.

Seeks Rugby Matches

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—John McDowell, manager of the University of Edinburgh rugby team, arrived on the liner Transylvania today to confer with rugby officials of Harvard, Yale, Lafayette and Princeton respecting a series of matches to be played in this country next year.

Women's Golf Postponed

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8 (AP)—The qualifying round of the women's north-south golf tournament today was postponed until tomorrow because of rain.

Montreal Again Defeats Toronto In Cup Finals

Maroons Now Need Only One Victory to Win World Hockey Honors

Stanley Cup Series

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Montreal	2	0	0	6	3	4
Toronto	0	0	2	3	6	0

(Three out of five games.)

TORONTO, April 8 (AP) — After standing off the fury of Toronto's best attacks through one troublesome period, the Montreal Maroons rallied to show again the same superiority over the Maple Leafs that they demonstrated Thursday and won the second game of the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup playoff series 3 to 1, Saturday night.

Triumphant in two games here, the Maroons all but clinched the 1935 world's professional championship. The third game and the fourth, if the series goes that far, will be played in Montreal. With the "home ice" advantage it seems certain that Tommy Gorman's clever team will put a quick end to the series, decided on a three out of five game basis. Montreal won the opener 3 to 2 in overtime Thursday.

For one period Saturday night it looked as if the mighty Maple Leafs, National League champions this season, were on their way to a victory that would even the series. They overpowered the close checking Montrealers by their speedy and persistent rushes and time after time swept in on the net only to be foiled by Alex Connell. The slender veteran gave a superb exhibition as he kicked away 21 shots, many of which failed to score only through Connell's feats of agility, and at the end of 20 minutes of torrid action the score board read Montreal 1, Toronto 0.

Earl Robinson, lightning-fast Montreal winger, scored the only goal of that period when King Clancy was serving a penalty. He snapped up the puck on a "gang" play and drove it past George Hainsworth from 15 feet out.

Harvey (Busher) Jackson tied the score in the second period while Clancy again was "on the fence." He made a spectacular end-to-end rush and beat Connell from a few feet out with a blazing drive. Russell Blinco shot Montreal into the lead again before the period ended, ripping around the side guarded by Happy Day to take Allan Shields' pass and sink a sharply angled shot.

The fire that had kept the crowd of 14,390 in an uproar through the greater part of two periods died out of the Maple Leaf attack in the third and the Maroons took complete command. They scored a third goal early in the period, Baldy Northcott making the shot, then checked the Leafs into submission. They held Jackson and Chuck Conacher under control and got in more effective rushes than their rivals.

The summary:

Montreal		Toronto
Trottier, lw		rw, Finnigan
Blinco, c		c, Thoms
Robinson, rw		lw, Kilrea
Evans, ld		rd, Hollett
Wentworth, rd		ld, Day
Connell, g		g, Hainsworth

Montreal spares—L. Conacher, Shields, Cain, Miller. Toronto spares—Clancy, Horner, C. Conacher, Primeau, Jackson, Metz, Kelly, Cotton, Blair. Referee—A. G. Smith and Odie Cleghorn. Scoring—First period: 1—Maroons, Robinson, 16:43. Penalties—Smith, L. Conacher, Clancy, Evans. Stops—Hainsworth 6, Connell 21. Second period—2—Toronto, Jackson, 7:32. 3—Maroons, Blinco (Shields), 16:48. Penalties—Blair, Evans, C. Conacher, Trottier, L. Conacher, Clancy. Stops—Hainsworth 6, Connell 13. Third period: 4—Maroons, Northcott (Wentworth), 3:37. Penalties—Horner, C. Conacher, L. Conacher. Stops—Hainsworth 3, Connell 10.

Exhibition Baseball Results

April 6

Boston (A) 10, Birmingham (SA) 0.
Pittsburgh (N) 2, Fort Worth (TL) 0.
Chicago (A) 7, Fort Worth (TL) 1.
Chicago (N) 3, Washington (A) 2.
New York (N) 3, Atlanta (SA) 8.
Brooklyn (N) 12, Montreal (IL) 6.
New York (N) 15, Memphis (SA) 0.
Detroit (A) 3, Cincinnati (N) 2.
St. Louis (N) 6, St. Louis (A) 3.

April 7

Boston (N) 10, Newark (IL) 8.
Atlanta (SA) 7, New York (A) 2.
Buffalo (IL) 7, Brooklyn (N) 6.
Chicago (A) 5, Pittsburgh (N) 4.
Philadelphia (N) 8, Philadelphia (A) 3.
Boston (A) 7, Birmingham (SA) 6.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000
Sacramento	1	0	1.000
Missions	0	0	.000
San Francisco	0	0	.000
Portland	0	0	.000
Oakland	0	0	.000
Hollywood	0	1	.000
Seattle	0	1	.000

Results April 6

Sacramento 10, Seattle 0.
Los Angeles 10, Hollywood 8.
Other games postponed.

Results April 7

All games postponed.

Rain Halts Golf Final

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8 (AP)—Five holes remained today to decide whether the 1935 North and South amateur golf crown shall go to George T. Dunlap Jr., defending champion, or to Johnny Johnston, Lumberton, N. C., who was not counted in the picture when the tournament started last week. Johnston and Dunlap were all even after the 31st hole, with five more holes to go, when a cloudburst washed out the final match Saturday. The finalists decided to play off the remaining holes today.

Franco-Italian Team Wins

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 8 (AP)—Coming from behind with a withering two-hour burst of speed, Alfred Letourner of France and Franco Georgetti of Italy won the Buffalo six-day bicycle race Saturday night with a three-lap lead over their nearest rivals. In second place were the teams of Tino Reboli of Newark, N. J., and Bobby Thomas of Kenosha, Wis., and Avanti Martinetti and William Grimm of Maplewood, N. J.

Cadet Riflemen Win

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8 (AP)—The United States Military Academy, with a score of 1368 out of a possible 1500, won the New England international rifle meet here Saturday. Fourteen other colleges were represented, the Cornell team failing to make a scheduled appearance. Drexel Institute of Philadelphia placed second with a 1364 score and the Yale marksmen were third with 1343.

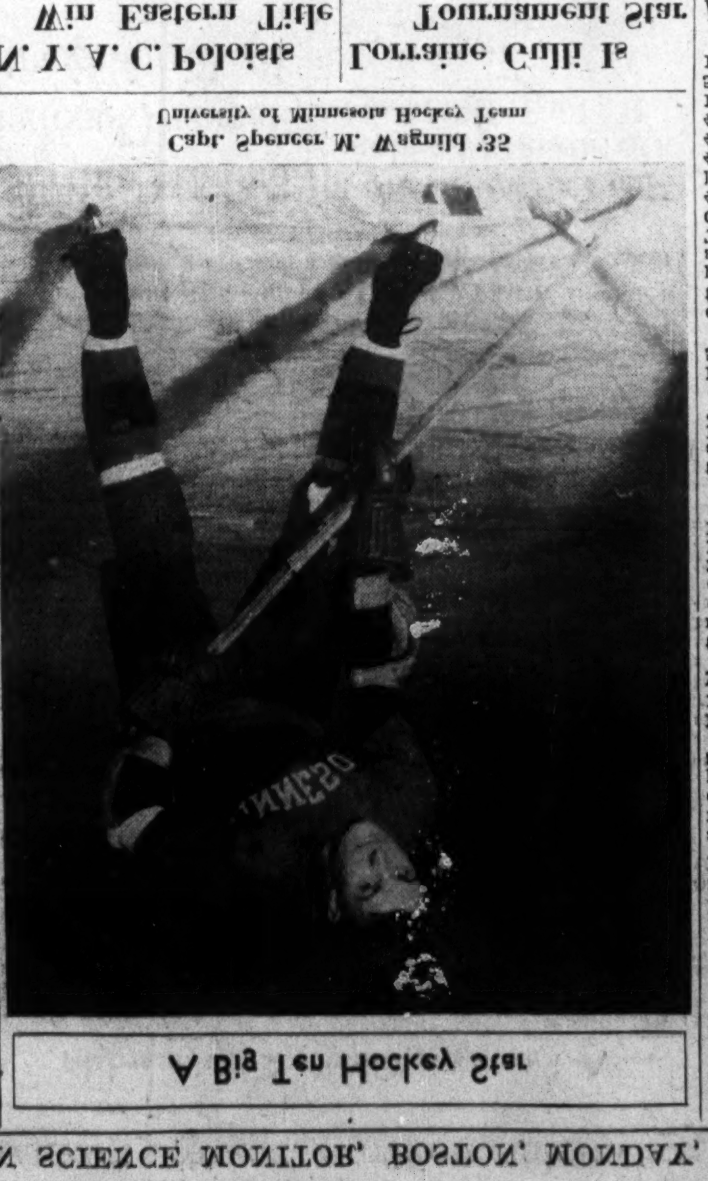
Canadians End Hockey Tour

TOKYO, April 8 (Canadian Press)—The North Battleford Millers concluded their hockey tour of Japan Saturday with a 16-3 victory over the Japanese team selected for the 1936 Olympics. In seven games—two against the Olympic squad and the others against the best teams in Japan—the Canadians rolled up a total of 135 goals, while four were scored against them.

College Rugby Results

New York A. C. 26, St. John's 0.
Princeton 6, French R. C. 0.

A Big Ten Hockey Star



Capt. Spencer M. Wagnild '35
University of Minnesota Hockey Team

N. Y. A. C. Poloists Win Eastern Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—The New York Athletic Club indoor polo team, William G. Reynolds, Clarence Combs, and Arthur B. Borden, which won the United States championship last year with the same lineup, will defend its title next Wednesday, as the representative of the East, against the team of the 124th Field Artillery of Chicago, at Squadron A Armory, as the result of the final round of the eastern senior championship, Saturday evening in the same arena. The Winged Foot trio defeated the strong Akusuti team, composed of Eldridge T. Gerry, Robert L. Gerry Jr., and Forrester A. (Big Tim) Clark, 9—5, taking a lead at the start and never being headed thereafter.

The eastern junior championship, for teams between six and 12-goal handicaps, was not completed, as one of the members of the Ridgewood Club team was compelled to retire during the second chukker, when the Pennsylvania Military College, the other contender, was leading by a score of 3½ to 2, with the aid of one goal handicap. This was staged at Squadron C Armory, in Brooklyn. It will be finished some time this week. The summaries:

Eastern Senior Indoor Polo Championship —Final Round

New York A. C.	Akusuti
No. 1—W. G. Reynolds	E. T. Gerry
No. 2—C. C. Combs Jr.	R. L. Gerry Jr.
Back—A. B. Borden	F. A. Clark

Score—N. Y. A. C. 9, Akusuti 5. Goals—N. Y. A. C.: Reynolds 3, Combs 2, Borden 4, by handicap 1; Akusuti: E. Gerry 2, R. Gerry 2, Clark 3. Fouls—N. Y. A. C.: Reynolds, Borden; Akusuti: R. Gerry 2, Clark 3. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

Eastern Junior Indoor Championship Final

Pennsylvania M. C.	Ridgewood Club
No. 1—Warner Jones	Eckford Rutner
No. 2—Frank Kaiser	Henry Hopper
Back—Jack Young	Dr. Earle Hopper

Score—P. M. C. 3½, Ridgewood 2. Goals—P. M. C.: Jones 3, by handicap ½; Ridgewood: Rutner, E. Hopper 2. Fouls—Jones, Rutner, H. Hopper. Referee—Gilbert Wilson. Time—One chukker of 7½ minutes and 4m. 20s. in second.

Pickups

BABE RUTH of the Braves electrified a crowd of 10,000 in the Newark Baseball Park yesterday by hitting two home runs, one of them a near record smash. It is the first real burst of hitting the big fellow has shown this spring. His second drive cleared the top of the right center-field bleachers and it is judged that the ball landed approximately 500 feet from home plate. Ruth himself said it was one of the most solid hits he has ever made. This homer, and the one he connected with in the first inning, helped the Braves to a 10-to-8 victory over Newark, the Yankees' International League "farm."

Another high light of this game was the return of Rabbit Maranville to the lineup for the first time since he was injured in the spring of 1934. Although still limping slightly, Maranville fielded as of old. There is still some question, however, as to his ability to start the season at second base.

Wonder if Dizzy Dean is serious about retiring from baseball at the end of the 1936 season? It is a good guess that he will be right back on the firing line when the 1937 campaign gets under way.

Carl Hubbell, ace left-hander of the Giants, was scheduled to pitch nine full innings yesterday at Memphis, Tenn., but he didn't even throw one ball, or a strike either for that matter. Memphis is Manager Bill Terry's home town and a fine-sized crowd was present to watch his forces meet the Southern Association team of that city. The game started on time, but a heavy downpour of rain ended it with two out in the first inning.

Yesterday was the anniversary of John J. McGraw's birthday.

Frankie Frisch's recent statement to the press admitting that without the Deans the Cardinals have little chance for the pennant, is more encouragement to the Giants' rooters. It is possible, in fact highly probable, that Frisch is simply trying to prevent his Cardinals from coasting along on the reputation they built up in 1934. It is one of the most difficult tasks a manager must face.

Dazzy Vance is attempting a pitching comeback with Brooklyn. He was with the Dodgers from 1922 through 1932. Last season with the Cardinals, the veteran right-hander appeared in 25 games, mostly as a relief pitcher. His record was one victory and three defeats. He recently received his unconditional release from the Cardinals.

Connie Mack's "experiment" of putting the hard-hitting Jimmy Foxx behind the plate and giving a rookie, Alex Hooks, the call at first base is apparently working out well. Hooks was with Tulsa last season.

George Hildebrand has retired as an active umpire. After 21 years of service in the American League the veteran has been placed on the retired list at his own request. His position will be filled by John A. Quinn of Philadelphia, former Southern Association umpire.

Scotland Defeats England

GLASGOW, April 8 (AP)—Scotland won from England 2 to 0 in the final international soccer match of the season before 130,000 spectators today.

Lorraine Gulli Is Tournament Star

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP) — Johnny Bianchi, a young Italian sharpshooter from New Haven, Conn., and Lorraine Gulli a pretty Washington blonde, are the new singles champions of the National Duckpin Bowling Congress.

Bianchi shot into the lead Saturday afternoon with a 458 set that not only broke by five pins the previous tournament record held by Nick Tronsky of Willimantic, Conn., but also topped by two pins the best score in a three-game set ever rolled in the national duckpin tournament. Bianchi's games were: 158, 130 and 170. Tronsky, last year's champion, finished far down the line with 354.

Charles Bauer and Wilmer Robey of Baltimore won the men's doubles.

Miss Gulli was the individual star of the tournament by repeating her victory in the all-events department which she won a year ago. Her total was 1065. Earlier she had won the women's singles championship with a set score of 423.

John Waters of Hartford, Conn., who shared the doubles championship a year ago, won the men's all-events with a total of 1215.

A pair of Richmond, Va., girls, Olivia Schmidt and Helen Randlett, scored an all-time tournament and world record to win the women's doubles with a set of 764. The previous tournament and world mark was made at Hartford, Conn., in 1933 by Margaret Holliday and Lotta Janowitz of Baltimore.

The Northwest Temple of Washington won the men's team competition with 1956. The Tivoli No. 1 of Baltimore won the women's team championship with a score of 1606.

Joe Platak Defeats Atcheson for Title

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Joe Platak of Chicago last week end became national A. A. U. handball champion, defeating Sam Atcheson of Memphis, holder of the title for the last two years, 21-18, 14-21, 21-3. Atcheson was obviously tired in the third game and failed to handle the burly Chicagoan's hard driving onslaught.

A pair of husky Californians, Joe Gordon and Andy Berry, won the doubles title in their final match against J. Endzvick and J. Goudreau, 21-10, 21-10.

College Baseball Results

Elmhurst 4, Northwestern 2.
Fordham 17, St. Peter's (J. C.) 3.
Girard 3, Penn Charter 0.
Harvard 6 Pennsylvania 1.
Illinois 7, Illinois C. 0.
Illinois 18, Illinois C. 2.
Iowa State 18, Simpson 2.
Lafayette 3, Ursinus 2.
Lehigh 8, Williams 6.
N. Y. U. 8, C. C. N. Y. 4.
Ohio State 13, Ohio 2.
Princeton 2, Columbia 0.
Stevens Tech 3, Cathedral 2.
Swarthmore 21, St. John's (Md.) 10.
Wagner 8, St. John's 3.
Wisconsin 11, Illinois S. N. 5.

Grant Defeats Allison

HOUSTON, Texas, April 8 (AP)—Bryan Grant of Atlanta, Ga., put the Davis Cup selection committee in a quandary yesterday by defeating the United States' top ranking tennis player, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, 6-2, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4, to win the River Oaks Club singles tournament. Grant teamed with Allison to capture the doubles honors. They beat R. Berkeley Bell of New York and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., 5-7, 11-9, 6-3, 6-3. Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., defeated Eunice Dean of San Antonio, 2-6, 10-8, 6-1, in the women's singles.

College Golf Result

Pittsburgh 10½, Western Reserve 7½.

College Soccer Result

Pennsylvania 6, Dental School 0.

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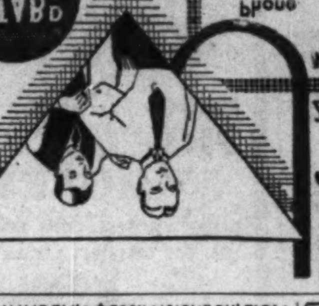

Dartmouth Skiers Defeat Washington Team, 200 to 145.07

PARADISE VALLEY, Rainier National Park, Wash., April 8 (AP)—Led by R. H. (Dick) Durrance, the slalom and downhill ski riders from Dartmouth College defeated University of Washington yesterday in a week-end tournament and served notice that they will be formidable contenders in the national championships and Olympic trials next Saturday and Sunday.

The ski artists from Hanover, N. H., outscored Washington, 200 to 145.07, in the tournament, completed yesterday.

The order of finish and times for the final downhill event were: Durrance (W), 1:18.1; Warren Chivers (W), 1:39; E. H. (Ted) Hunter Jr. (D) 1:59; Barrock Crookes (W), 2:04.4; John Woodard (W) 2:15; Howard Richmond, (W) 2:18.2; Henry Wood (D) 2:37.1; Fred Thieme (W) 2:49; and Bob Hill (W) 4:00.

In the slalom-downhill combination, Durrance scored a perfect 100, and the others: Crookes (W) 75.30; Hunter (D) 74.92; Chivers (W) 72.97; Woodward (W) 69.18; Wood (D) 69.05; Washburn (D) 60.67; Richmond (W) 56.50; Thieme (W) 51.17, and Hill (W) 46.30.

In the free-for-all slalom yesterday in which 80 took part over the toughest course ever laid out at the park, the diminutive Durrance ran away with the event in 1m. 34 4-5s. Two of his teammates, Hunter and Chivers, tied for second, with 1m. 40 3-5s. The others finished as follows: Henry Wood, Dartmouth, 1m. 44 2-5s.; Don Fraser, Seattle, 1m. 48 2-5s.; R. Livermore, Boston, 1m. 48 3-5s.; Paul Sceva Jr., Tacoma, 1m. 54s.; H. Phillips, Boston, 1m. 57 4-5s., and O. Lamson, Seattle, 1m. 58 3-5s.

Bruin Cubs Capture Can-Am Hockey Title

Canadian-American Hockey League Champions (Henri Fontaine Cup)

Year	Winner	Runner-up
1926-27	Springfield	New Haven
1927-28	Springfield	Quebec
1928-29	Boston	Providence
1929-30	Providence	Boston
1930-31	Springfield	Boston
1931-32	Providence	Boston
1932-33	Boston	Philadelphia
1933-34	Providence	Boston
1934-35	Boston	Providence

1934-35 Final Playoff Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	3	0	0	8	2	[illegible]
Providence	0	0	3	2	8	[illegible]

Results

Boston 1, Providence 0.
Boston 4, Providence 1.
Boston 3, Providence 1.

For the third time in nine years a Boston hockey team has won the Henri Fontaine Cup, emblematic of the Canadian-American Hockey League championship. Saturday night at the Boston Garden, the Bruin Cubs defeated the Providence Reds, 3 to 1, in the third and final game of the league title playoff.

Once again it was the offensive drive furnished by Joe Jerwa, Cub defenseman, that won the game. He assisted in the goal that tied the score in the second period and 22 seconds later he rushed again to pave the way for the winning goal. In the third period Alex Motter scored the third goal unassisted.

The Reds took a lead in the first three minutes of play when Jack Keating converted Jerry Lowrey's pass. Gene Carrigan and Art Giroux tallied on Jerwa's assists.

Last year the Reds won the championship when they turned back the Cubs in three-straight games. In this game Saturday the Reds were minus Bob Taylor and the Cubs played without Jean Pusie. A penalty to Andy Mulligan in the second session gave the Cubs their opportunity for both goals. The summary:

Boston		Providence
W. Jackson, Halliday, Blake, lw		rw, Kuhn, Rivers
Carrigan, Motter, Harnott, c		c, Lowrey, Gaudreault, Murray
Giroux, Besler, Hergesheimer, rw		lw, Keating, Harrington, Ranger
Portland, Jerwa, ld		rd, Lesieur, Mulligan
Jerwa, McCully, rd		ld, Nichols, Speyer
P. Jackson, g		g, Byrne

Score—Boston 3, Providence 1. Goals—Carrigan, Giroux, Motter for Boston; Keating for Providence. Assists—Jerwa 2 for Boston; Lowrey for Providence. Penalties—Jerwa 2, Besler 2 (one major), Mulligan, Lesieur, Kuhn. Referees—Bill Shaver and Red Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Title Undecided

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—Owing to the departure of the two Yale players to New Haven, the question of who is the individual champion of the H-Y-P-D Chess League is still undecided as it hinges on the outcome of the game between these two players—Robert M. Ryder '37 and Elmer A. Wendling '38. Edgar T. McCormick '35, Princeton, is first in the standing; but should Ryder defeat Wendling, he will tie McCormick for the title, necessitating a playoff. The Yale players are expected to play their game in New Haven.

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Sporting Around the Hub

THE hockey season in Boston closes tonight when members of the Bruins Cubs squad, winners of the Henri Fontaine Cup, emblematic of the Canadian-American Hockey League championship, sit down to a victory banquet to be given in the Hotel Manger by President Weston W. Adams. The Cubs won the title in three straight victories over the Providence Reds. The Cubs will remain in Boston until tomorrow morning. By that time the result of the second game of the Vancouver Lions-Detroit Olympic series will be known. If the Vancouver team wins it is possible that the Cubs will make a trip to that Canadian Northwest city.

Boston University varsity and freshman baseball teams open their season this week. The varsity plays Harvard at Boston on Wednesday and the first-year nine will tackle the Tufts freshmen on Saturday. The varsity also plays Tufts on Saturday.

The Boston Rifle and Revolver Club has won the April competition of the Metropolitan Pistol League. Its score was 883 points, 17 more than the Arlington Club, its nearest rival. Framingham Sportsmen placed third with 803, 110th Cavalry fourth with 797, and Harvard fifth with 785.

Ira F. Griffith has been chosen commodore of the Wollaston Yacht Club. Horatio A. Holland was named vice-commodore, and Lawrence D. Wetmore, rear commodore.

Lucy Recs won their way into the Bay State Cup final yesterday by defeating Clan MacGregor, 3 to 2, before one of the largest soccer football crowds of the season. The East Cambridge team will meet the winner of the semifinal between Westinghouse and American Steel and Wire, which is scheduled to take place next Sunday at Springfield.

Golfers took advantage of the week-end weather to try out their game on various Hub courses. At least two linksmen joined the hole-in-one club. Roy Buckler scored an ace at Weston's 187-yard third hole. He used a No. 3 iron. At Oakley, George Egan sank his tee shot on the 183-yard seventh hole with a No. 3 iron.

Walter Ray of the United Shoe M. A. of Beverly passed Otto Essig of Springfield about 300 yards from the finish line, to win the fourth annual Presentation L. A. S. Association 10-mile handicap road race at Brighton Saturday. Ray and Essig had staged a duel for almost two miles to the end of the race. Ray won the time prize by finishing in 57m. 3s. Jimmy He[illegible] placed sixth in the race and fourth on corrected time.

Massachusetts Technology's varsity crew broke 7m. in its first time trial over the Henley distance on the Charles River Saturday. This is the first time in four years that a Tech varsity boat has covered the mile and five-sixteenths in better than 7m. The boat is also the lightest in four years.

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Abe Berenbaum Wins Table Tennis Titles

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—Abe Berenbaum, New York master of defense, early today won the fifth annual national table tennis championship when he outlasted Mark Schlude of St. Louis, Mo., and then teamed with Ed Silverglade of Trenton, N. J., to capture the doubles title from Richard Tindall of St. Louis and Coleman Clark of Chicago.

Playing a steady, colorless game of plodding steadily on without attempting to take the offensive, Berenbaum won his two titles in 14 still games that lasted nearly six hours.

He defeated Schlude 21—19, 13—21, 21—16, 13—21, 21—9, after wearing down and eliminating Jimmy McClure of Indianapolis, Ind., the top seeded player, in the semifinals earlier in the evening, by a score of 9—21, 20—22, 21—18, 22—20, 21—17. Schlude advanced by conquering another St. Louis star, Bob Blattner who eliminated Sol Schiff of New York, the defending champion, Saturday night, in another five-set tussle, 21—16, 15—21, 19—21, 12—21, 21—14.

Berenbaum and Silverglade dropped the first game of their doubles final match, 13—21, but then sailed through three sets to win, 21—15, 21—9, 21—8.

Mrs. Lilur Wins Golf Title

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8 (AP) — Mrs. [illegible] Lilur of Los Angeles won the California state women's golf championship recently by defeating Dorothy Traung, San Francisco, 1 up, in the 36-hole final.

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Electricity Bridges World

New "Wings" to Wires Gained by Changing Alternating Current to Direct Current—Power Industry Witnesses Laboratory Developments Put to Practical Use

(Continued from Page 1)

brings almost as many frowns as it did in former years.

However, the day of the milk-toast answer "nobody knows," is gone. Physics teachers call it a "fluid." The streetcar motorman and the factory managers turn on the "juice." Mother turns on the "light."

Like light, electricity travels at 186,000 miles per second. It will jump gaps of several feet, drive giant rollers in steel mills, crush stone like rock candy, produce a beam of light Martians could see if they looked earthward, or perform menial tasks for millions of people throughout the world. It penetrates all metals, copper in particular. Yet it cannot go through dry cloth, wood, stone, glass, mica or porcelain at all. These are "insulating" materials.

Not a "Thing" at All

Apparently "nothin' but a nothin'," electricity can best be understood as not a "thing" at all, but rather a state of electronic agitation. According to fundamental physics, all matter is conceived to be made up of atoms—hydrogen, oxygen, silicon, etc., which in turn combine in larger bodies called molecules to form steel, flesh, water, wood.

Atoms are still further broken down into electrons and protons until all matter is conceived as diminutive "worlds" are infinitely small as the universe is infinitely large. These particles are in different combinations and states of excitation. Here light and electricity fit into the picture. They are evidences of electron activity. Hence they must be classed as forms and conditions of matter.

To produce an electrical current, move a magnet and a wire swiftly past each other. A small magnet and a piece of copper wire will be sufficient. The experiment might be tried sometime when the radio is turned on. The current will probably not be large enough to feel, but the radio's squawk will tell you that the circuit has been disturbed.

Generation of Current

Generators and motors are applications of this idea. The simple generator is a contrivance whereby a coil of wire is revolved swiftly between the poles of a magnet, using either steam or water power to turn it. The current in the coil is "generated" in the coil. The same machine which served as a generator may also be used as a motor. In this case, the process is reversed, and a current entering the coil by wires is "generated" forces it to revolve and give out mechanical power.

Once a generator is in motion, electricity is set in motion, as it were, tumbling down a copper path, and if the path is narrow and the current relatively large, the path becomes heated. Sometimes it becomes red hot as in the case of the electric stove, toaster, heater or flatiron, sometimes white hot as in the case of an electric bulb. It all depends on the width and kind of path.

As electricity travels through a wire, a ring of magnetic influence goes with it and by twisting the wire around a core of metal an electromagnet is formed. The larger the core and the greater the number of turns, the more powerful the magnet will be until it can cancel the effect of gravity and empty a car-load of pig iron at one grasp.

Set an electromagnet up before an iron bar inside a hollow box, make and break the circuit and the idea behind the telegraph is illustrated. Substitute a steel disk across a hollow tube so that the disk will vibrate according to the modulations of current sent to a small electromagnet, and there stands a perfect telephone receiver.

Rivalry for Ownership

Inasmuch as the United States uses far more electricity than any other nation, the major developments electrical engineers are working with are of particular significance to America. It is an almost absolute dependence upon electricity for power and light that has finally brought about the present rivalry between public and private ownership of these utilities. With the victory gained over methods of putting electricity to work, the next battle is to produce it cheaply.

Like Topsy who "just growed," early developments of the alternating current system started electrical power manufacturing and distribution in an expensive direction which now proves to be not too satisfactory. Yet once established in this program, all research centers on improvements of existing materials and additions of similar equipment.

The change over to direct current would have been expensive at any stage, but eventually, engineers feel, it must be made if for no other reason than economy.

Practically the only investigations in the direct current field were carried out until recently by Thury, a French engineer who installed a number of systems in Europe. He demonstrated that this type of current was far less likely to cause trouble, and it has remained for American engineers to develop the various kinds of vacuum tubes and electronic devices to make possible new improved power distribution.

Changes in Production

Not only in power transmission are vast changes noted, but in power production as well. Under construction in the Westinghouse laboratories is a great turbine-generator rated at 183,333 kilowatt-amperes, large enough to furnish electricity for 1,000,000 lamps—the largest of its kind in the world.

The rotor alone weighs 125 tons and will revolve at the rate of 1800 revolutions a minute. One bolt, 13 inches in diameter, runs through the center of the rotor shaft. It weighs five tons—the largest ever made.

Also under way at Westinghouse are the 82,500 kv-a waterwheel generators built for Boulder Dam—also the world's largest of their type.

Meanwhile, industry comes to place more reliance on electric arc welding with the development of an "ignition" tube for controlling the rate of operation. New developments in vacuum tubes now permit industry to use them much as a human being uses his five senses. Thus the tubes are made to see, feel, hear, smell and taste. They can hear humanly inaudible sounds as well as see invisible rays.

Transportation Equipment

For the transportation industry, more powerful motor equipment and extremely sensitive controls for high-speed electric locomotives have been developed. These are being put in service on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Great "Behemoths" of the rails weighing 460,000 pounds are being driven by motors totaling 4620 horsepower. Similar equipment for the Paris and Orleans Railway in France has already been delivered.

Street railway comfort and speed feature the new light-weight multi-section cars designed for the New York Rapid Transit Corporation. Improved electrical controls provide better brakes and better acceleration with a degree of smoothness and comfort to passengers hitherto unattained in rapid transit cars.

Radio's Steady Advance

Radio engineering has made steady advance during the early months of 1935. Following the move of Station KYW from Chicago to Philadelphia, many laboratory improvements have been demonstrated as practical in eradicating actual broadcasting problems.

Station KYW is installed in a small building of Pennsylvania colonial architecture—a model of compactness. There engineers are experimenting with nitrogen in condensers instead of mercury, electrostatic shields, compact rectifiers for high voltage, and a new antenna system with a beam effect.

Still another development in radio is the ultrafone, a complete transmitter and receiver installed in a case the size of an ordinary book. The unit is particularly valuable for police work and is worn on a Sam Browne belt with the antenna woven into the shoulder strap.

Announcement of improvements

works and lives indoors. Latest developments in this field come as a result of combining in one fixture, the familiar type of incandescent lamp with a high pressure mercury vapor lamp. The mercury lamp supplies rays absent from the incandescent lamps and the resultant illumination comes as near to outdoor sunlight as is now possible.

Highly important to the general public is a campaign of education in proper illumination. A "light meter" is used as a measuring unit to tell those who work indoors exactly how much light is necessary for doing everyday tasks.

For the housewife, full-size electrical ranges are now on sale at less than half of last year's prices. Refrigerators have been improved, their operating costs lessened and appearance bettered. A new era of electrified domesticity seems on the way.

Release of Energy

At the Round Hill laboratories of Massachusetts Institute of Technology stands a giant electrostatic generator with a capacity of 10,000,000 volts built by Dr. R. J. Van de Graaff and his assistants last year. With it, engineers hope to be able to disintegrate atoms and in so doing, release energy. Such efforts have had a measure of success, but the process cannot be carried on fast enough yet to insure a steady stream of released electrons. Once this is accomplished, experimental work on how to use such a stream, will be practicable.

The reason no news has come from Round Hill in 1935, is due to the fact that a giant papier-mâché tube must be built to form the "barrel" of the "atom gun" and withstand the terrific pressures set up by the generator. All tubes in use today would be blown into fragments under the strain of 10,000,000 volts.

That there are tremendous stores of energy in the atom, nearly all physicists agree, but so far, every attempt to pry off the atom's lid has resulted in the expenditure of more energy than is obtained. The problem now being tackled by a score of universities in America and abroad, centers around the assumption that radioactive elements and other elements are similar in structure and all contain concentrations of energy which would be available for use if some simple method could be discovered of promoting and controlling their disintegration.

Special Class of Atoms

The opposition, led by Sir Ernest Rutherford, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, holds that radioactive elements represent sole survivals of elements that were common aeons ago. A store of energy ready for release is not a property of all atoms, he says, but only of a special class of radioactive atoms.

Before many months pass, there will be definite proof established one way or another. If there is little stored energy in the form of swift alpha and beta particles in ordinary atoms, then all the soaring dreams of "power for nothing" come tumbling down. But if the school of Van de Graaff, Tuve, Halstead and others prove right, who can guess what game these atom-gunners will find?

Surveying broadly the accomplishments of electrical engineers and technicians during these first few months of 1935, tremendous gains are seen not only in new theories, but in determined efforts to overcome human limitations by making electrical power and electrical equipment more widely available.

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World War Opponents Are Honored

Three Members of the House in 1917 Who Voted Against War Receive Bouquets From the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Left to Right: Mrs. John H. Arnett, Member of Pennsylvania State Board; Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska; Miss Jeannette Rankin, Former Member of the House; Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota

Honors Are Given Now to Those Who Held Against War

Eighteen Years Ago the 56 Who Voted Against It Were Reviled

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8 — Ceremonies honoring the 56 members of Congress who opposed the entry of the United States into the war 18 years ago offer a marked contrast to the sentiment expressed in regard to their action at that time.

On Saturday, the eighteenth anniversary of the declaration of war, while the usual ceremonies went on here, a group gathered on Capitol Hill and placed wreaths on the statues of three of the dissidents—Senator Robert M. La Follette Sr., Champ Clark and Claude Kitchin of North Carolina.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, the only woman in Congress in 1917, who also voted against the declaration of war, attended the ceremonies, which were arranged by the National Council for Prevention of War.

What Miss Rankin Said

Of Miss Rankin's stand in 1917 the New York Times had said: "'I want to stand by my country,' said Miss Rankin, 'but I cannot vote for war.' Her allegiance is conditional—an unsatisfactory and dangerous kind—she has justified distrust of her judgement and opinions."

Today Senator Norris and two other members of Congress who voted against war are serving in Congress again. The other two are Representatives Ernest Lundeen (F. L.) and Harold Knutson (R.), both of Minnesota.

Of Senator Stone and Representative Kitchin the same paper said: "Mr. Kitchin is nominally a leader who does not lead, so is Mr. Stone, but he is also an official confidant in whom no confidence will be reposed. Before the world the spectacle of these two leaders always in the rear will be humiliating for this country."

Another Times editorial declared that Mr. Kitchin's speech showed "that he did not know what the war was about. He does not yet know," it continued, "that American ideals are in the balance, that democracy the world over is fighting for the right to exist."

In Mr. Rankin's own constituency the Rocky Mount, N. C., Evening Telegram said. "He didn't voice the sentiment of 5 per cent of the people. The Democrats of the district . . . are not yellow or members of the petticoat brigade that would shout horrors and fly at the sight of a gun. . . ."

Globe More Moderate

The Boston Globe was more moderate in commenting:

"Those of us who retain our mental balance feel some sympathy for the six senators and 50 representatives who voted against a declaration of war. We can respect their sincerity. . . . Stone and Kitchin may with propriety continue as members of Congress, but there is not even decency in their retaining positions as committee chairmen and party leaders."

One Senator, re-reading the Norris speech in the Senate on April 5, 1917, cried: "If that be not giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States . . . I at least do not know what would give more comfort to a Hapsburg or a Hohenzollern." Public booing of some of the dissidents indicated a widespread sharing of this opinion.

Bill to Cut Profits Of War Is Held Up

(Continued from Page 1)

cal majority, but it had on overwhelming preponderance of youth, vigor, and parliamentary skill. Many freshman members, fighting young liberals, were in the thick of the scrap. Representative Maverick of Texas introduced a complete neutrality program, directed at munitions exporters, and removing naval protection or the national guarantee from traders in wartime. Representative Lee of Oklahoma sought to graft upon the McSwain bill amendments tending to control munitions manufacture, as well as a long list of other amendments all based upon antiwar sentiment and directed at the allegedly militaristic features of the bill.

Many Amendments

Out of the intense legislative struggle, most of which came late Saturday afternoon, amendments were actually introduced accomplishing the following:

Taxing war profits 100 per cent.

Authorizing the President to conscript financial as well as material resources of the country in wartime.

Conscription of those responsible for the management of industry.

Elevation of the draft limit to 45 years.

Provision that conscripted men shall serve overseas only to prevent invasion of the United States.

A fiery attempt was made to delete the conscription features of the bill entirely, and almost succeeded. Representative John E. Rankin of Mississippi led this fight, declaring: "This bill would exempt 99 per cent. of you. If you are too old to fight, you are too old to send anybody to fight for you."

Timid Gesture

As an illustration of the prevalent and rebellious sentiment among the liberal group, Representative Thomas O'Malley of Wisconsin cried:

"This bill is nothing but a timid people, because they are strongly people, beceause they are strongly against war and war profiteering. One of the things that the lobbyists for the munitions makers always do is to throw a sop to public opinion so that public opinion will quiet down and they can then continue to ply their nefarious trade and play their old game of fomenting war and making huge profits.

"As has been stated before, the only purpose of this bill is to put a permament conscription law on the statute books of the United States. That is why the war profiteers do not oppose it.

"I know we can go back home and look our people in the face without shame only if we vote down this bill. which conscripts young men and sends them to their death but does not do anything to conscript wealth."

And Representative Fred J. Sisson of New York added:

"There is a reason why this bill should not be passed on this day, of all days, and that is because it is a rattling of the saber. Flowers have been placed at the base of the statues of the men who voted against war 18 years ago. I hope in justice to their memory that this house will defeat this swashbuckling jingoistic bill."

So the issue is still open, pending final vote. But the Saturday and Monday sessions of the House were plain warning that despite its prior subservience to bills for greatly increased military spending, the temper of Congress is potentially on the side of peace, awaiting leadership and organization.

Whirling Pipe Seeking Heavy Carbon May Be Key to New Kind of Chemistry

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—A new scientific instrument, a whirling teakettle expected to brew heavy carbon, heavy oxygen and heavy nitrogen, was announced yesterday at Columbia University.

Heavy carbon is one of the probable secrets of the diamond. It is a carbon atom one-twelfth heavier than ordinary. Diamonds are believed to have one of these "heavies" for each 100 of the ordinary carbon atoms which form their bulk.

Far more important than diamonds are the biological possibilities of the heavy carbon that Columbia seeks. Carbon is probably the most important constituent of the so-called "life molecules," the almost infinite variety of compounds which form living tissues.

Heavy carbon is expected to have different chemical effects than ordinary carbon. Although the heavy oxygen and the heavy nitrogen sought are less spectacular, they are not less important than carbon.

The new work is directed by Prof. Harold C. Urey, who just received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for his discovery of heavy hydrogen, or "heavy water." His new apparatus will be discussed at the tercentenary meeting of the American Chemical Society in New York the week of April 22.

The "whirling teakettle" is a pipe 100 feet long, compressed into kettle-like dimensions by coiling. It will rotate at 2000 revolutions a minute.

The heavy carbon, oxygen and nitrogen likewise boil at different temperatures than the ordinary kinds but the differences are too slight for separation.

This is where the whirling is expected to help. As this chemical teakettle boils, the heavier atoms will be thrown by centrifugal force toward the walls of the tubes more often than the light atoms.

Striking the walls, these atoms cool and do not boil so rapidly. That keeps them in the kettle while the larger atoms boil away. After days or weeks of this kind of treatment it is expected to have brews composed largely of the heavy stuff.

If the kettle works its use will be extended to many other chemicals. Successful operation means a new kind of chemistry.

Uhman Heads Jewish Council

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Judge Irving Lehman of the New York State Court of Appeals, was reelected president of the National Council of the Jewish Welfare Board at its eighteenth annual meeting yesterday.

President Summons Red Cross To Guard Human Happiness

(Continued from Page 1)

government" with its network of 3700 chapters and 9000 branches covering all parts of the United States."

The chairman announced specific plans for cutting down the toll of automobile accidents by establishing a system of first-aid stations along the highways of the country in cooperation with the American Automobile Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the automobile manufacturers, the National Safety Council and other groups.

"The Red Cross spirit," said Dr. Grayson, "is the hope of the future, for it is the embodiment of courage, unselfishness, of generosity and of understanding. We have today close to 4,000,000 members. Sixty other nations have similar organizations, training their people, that they and we together may spread throughout the world, so threatened by war, torn by discord, worn and dispirited by suffering, the saving grace of tolerance, of mercy and of service."

A high school girl of Tacoma, Wash., Miss Linnea Anderson, was spokesman for the Junior Red Cross at the opening meeting. Praising the accomplishments of the Red Cross in binding the youth of the world together and "placing the vision of peace and happiness before them," Miss Anderson declared, "the American Red Cross is a splendid channel through which fresh ambition and energy may be gained to help make this world of ours the place we would have it be, abounding with harmony and good will."

She specially commended the plan under which Red Cross Juniors exchange letters and gifts with members in other nations. "When the Eskimo boy sends a miniature kayak made by his own hands as a 'thank you' gift for the Christmas box he received, he has revealed to his junior friends a skill far beyond their own and instantly there is born a respect for what heretofore seemed but a lowly member of the human family," Miss Anderson explained.

"World peace," said Miss Anderson, "depends upon sympathy between peoples, antagonism leads to war. Outside of our families the commonest basis for human relationships is the fellowship of a common activity or interest. Imagine the tremendous influence for good when 14,000,000 children have as their common interest the Red Cross and all that it signifies!"

The work of the Red Cross is not complete as long as any of the great curses to civilization-war, disease, greed, power, lawlessness, idleness and monotony-persist, Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, told the meeting. While the Red Cross has done much to reduce the inhumanities of war, the only way to really humanize war is to destroy it, Dr. Elliott declared.

A memorial address in honor of John Barton Payne, former chairman of the Red Cross was delivered by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington.

Sessions of the convention will continue through Thursday, with afternoons set aside for round-table conferences on chapter problems. The juniors are permitted to attend the opening and closing plenary sessions and the rest of the week hold their own meetings. Approximately 400 boys and girls are attending the junior convention, which is planned and run by the school children themselves.

Once Shy and Lonely In Capital Society, Mrs. Roosevelt Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt admitted to her radio audience April 5 that she once was bewildered, shy and lonely in the midst of the "whirl which is Washington's social-political life."

Recalling the days when her husband was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, "very small fry indeed in the social scale," the President's wife said her experiences have given her great sympathy for all newcomers in the capital.

At the same time, Mrs. Roosevelt observed that it is the duty of all young wives of public officials to subordinate home and family so they never interfere with their husband's work and ambition.

"I recommend for all young wives of public officials that they become interested in the things their husbands are trying to attain," she said, "for there is no use denying that both the man and the woman and the children will have to make many personal sacrifices and these will be far more difficult if they do not share in the interest and the accomplishments of public life which necessitates these sacrifices."

President's Wife Ready For the Easter Parade

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will not be caught late for the Easter parade this year insomuch as her Easter outfit is concerned.

It was disclosed at a midtown dress shop April 6 that the first lady already has selected her wardrobe.

One of its outstanding numbers is a printed silk frock of black background with blobs of white. The sleeves are voluminous, while the collar—slightly upstanding—is knife-pleated and edged with lipstick red. The frock is set off by a patent leather belt of the same tone of red.

The dress is one of the new prints fashionable this spring.

Whisky Production Shows Big Increase

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—America started 1935 with less than 2,150,000 gallons of unsold four-year-old whisky, though millions of gallons were stored for aging during 1934.

Sworn statements to the alcohol control administration on 1934 production showed stocks in the hands of distillers increased 65,000,000 gallons to 99,116,437 gallons during the year. Whisky production amounted to 108,051,325 gallons with more than 60,000,000 of this in the distillers' custody at the end of the year for aging.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

HILDEGARD WOODWARD

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Tommy Swung His Lantern Proudly

Tommy's Lantern

By Laura Benét

Part I

ONE DAY when the crickets were singing, Tommy Green and his mother came to live on Grandfather Fairfield's farm. Tommy started to school that week.

The schoolhouse was a mile and a quarter away; but he didn't mind the walk and grew fond of school after the other boys had stopped singing: "Ding, dong bell, Cat's in the well. Who put her in? Lit-tle Tommy Green. Who-o-o put her in-n? Lit-tle Tommy Gr-e-en!"

Tommy enjoyed the farm tremendously too—hunting the eggs, chasing chickens, scrambling about and hiding in the hay of the barn—plodding to and from his lessons. Grandpa, the farmer and the farmer's wife grew fond of Tommy, and of course, his mother was very fond of Tommy. He was eight years old with red hair, blue eyes, a snub nose and a round merry face.

But Grandpa, who had had boys of his own, noticed one disturbing fact about Tommy; that he could not seem to see what was right before him. Always it was the thing ahead of him that he saw. If the farmer said: Tom, mow that little piece of front lawn for me, today?" Tommy would answer "Yes," pleasantly and run for the small lawn mower in the shed and start cutting the grass.

Then in 15 minutes when the lawn was half shorn, he'd remember an exciting story in a book he was reading that had been left on the window sill. He would run in for the book and sit down on the porch to finish that story—and, the first thing he knew, it would be sunset. Too dark to cut the grass now. Next morning when he had gone to school, Grampa would finish the job.

Tommy Goes Without Cake

Or on Saturday, the farmer's wife who cooked for them all, would say: "Tom, I've run out of sugar for my cake. You know how you like the cakes I make. Take your bicycle, there's a good boy and go down the road to the store for a sack of sugar."

Tommy would answer, "Yes, I will," very politely, and start off on his wheel. But, once at the store he would sit on the molasses barrel while the storekeeper weighed and measured out the sugar. Pretty soon he would start making a paper quill out of a sheet of his school tablet to bring that tempting, ropy trickle of molasses to his eager lips. After a while perhaps, he'd remember that sugar, jump on his bicycle with it and go home only to find that the farmer's wife, tired and cross with waiting, was busy getting supper.

"It's too late to bake a cake now, Tom," she would say. "You'll go without cake this week end."

But the very worst thing that happened through his forgetfulness was to Grandpa's repeating clock—a small clock that had been a wedding present to him and Grandma and always stood on the big bureau in his bedroom. He was very much attached to that clock, was Grandpa. Tommy borrowed it without asking leave, took it into the bathroom and propped it on the edge of the tub to remind himself to get out of the bath in time. Then he began reading something in a magazine and forgot about the clock.

It fell kersplash into the soapy bath water and was terribly rusted. The clockmaker said he would have to keep it for weeks while he soaked its various parts in oil. Grandpa was really annoyed and gave Tommy a good scolding. But next week when his grandson was nine whole years old, his present to him on his birthday was a jolly little lantern not too heavy for the boy to swing, with four stout glass sides and a good tight wick.

"Now, son," said Grandpa, "Fall's coming on, afternoons are short and dark. This lantern is to keep you company on your way home from school. If you watch it and fill it and keep the wick trimmed and dont' waste its light, it will always be there for you. Remember the car can't often come to fetch you back. We will need it just at the time you get out of school."

The Spelling Contest

Tommy took a great fancy to his little lantern. He named it "Jock-my-boy" and swung it proudly beside his satchel every day going to school. Light sprinkles of snow had made the roads too slippery for his bicycle. Grandpa was really pleased at Tommy's care of his lantern for the first week or so. He arrived at school on time, he studied his lessons, he came home promptly for supper. The lantern looked gleeful and bright as if it had a good master; for Tommy filled it with oil and trimmed its wick carefully with the scissors every day or two.

Next Friday was the day for the spelling contest at school. All the boys and girls looking very fresh and trim, stood up in line and spelled each other down. Tommy did not win, though he had studied hard. But the next best thing was having his friend, Fred Kingsley win—for the prize was a bag of candy.

"Have some, you fellows," said Fred, his eyes shining, and passed it all around—chocolates and maple mints. There was a grand scramble and much laughing and the teacher let them play games so everybody was late starting for home. Instead of three it was half-past four.

"Comin' along with us, Tom?" Fred stood up all ready to go, buttoning his windbreaker. Julie Cutts had her cap pulled down well over her ears, Robert Russell was still munching gumdrops, trying not to bite on his loose tooth.

Miss Bowen, the teacher with her big coat on, said: "Walk home part way with us, Tom. It's getting dark."

"No, thanks," said Tom stoutly. "Grandpa's expecting me home. I'll take the short cut across the fields."

"Watch out you don't lose your way."

" 'Jock-my-boy' won't let me get lost, will you Jockie?" and Tommy patted his lighted lantern that all the others admired so much. Dark was already falling.

Tommy set out steadily and reached the high gate of the big pasture, one-two-three-four-farms away from Grandpa's. He had picked late blackberries there once. Now he set "Jock-my-boy" down in the grass stiff with the rime of ice on it, threw down his satchel, climbed over the pasture bars; then dragged his belongings up after him and started on.

(To be concluded next Monday)

New Bonnets

Little bud bonnets of sleek shiny brown
Trees are now donning in meadow and town;
Soon small leaves murmur, "Our bonnets why wear?
Should we not show off our lovely green hair?"

Rachel Day

Sapphire's Happy Choice

A True Story About Colorado Bluebirds

The bird house which Jack Jenkins built and set in the middle of a rose bed in his garden, at the opening of this story, attracted two bluebirds, who made it their home. Jack named them Sapphire and Sapphira and spent his spare time watching and feeding them. The arrival of an inquisitive Rocky Mountain jay one day filled the bluebirds with alarm. Jack was astonished at this, but he was to find that there was good reason for it.

By Irma R. Mayer

CHAPTER IV

JACK arose early on these bright, sunshiny spring days and it was just 7 o'clock when he stepped around to the bird house. He was disappointed to find both Sapphire and Sapphira gone from their home; but when he looked in the nest he was thrilled to discover that there were six eggs there.

Just then Jack noticed the jay, walking along the ground around the post of the bird house like a schoolboy in a "slow hurry." He was certainly handsome—a veritable Chesterfield. But there was something not exactly Chesterfieldian in his manner this morning. He was acting peculiarly—very differently from his courteous behavior of the day before. There was no indication of the politeness shown by his "you first" and "by your leave" manner of the former day.

Now the jay was sneaking along the ground back of the post, hiding and listening exactly like a naughty boy about to snatch apples from a farmer's orchard. Jack hardly breathed for fear that the jay would see or hear him; and he wanted very much to see what the intruder could be up to. He saw the big bird fly to the roof of the log-cabin house and give the very softest of little bird-calls. This seemed to be a "feeler," because after this he had an air of listening. Then he ducked behind the chimney of the bird house as if to hide, and stood ready to fly at a second's notice. Before Jack could realize what he was doing, he dropped quickly to the bluebirds' nest, drove his bill into it and speared an egg! He tilted his head to one side and yellow dribbled out of the corners of his mouth as he ate.

Chasing the Intruder

Jack was just going to give a wild whoop and go after the thief when there came a rush of wings and Sapphire flew angrily onto his nest. The jay flew quickly away and Jack could hear his voice for a long distance, screaming, "Thief! Thief!" as he flew on hurried wings out of sight. "At least he knows the right name to call himself," Jack remarked aloud.

A few minutes later Sapphira came home and looked surprised to see Sapphire sitting on the nest. He immediately gave the place to her and Jack heard him explaining to her all about what had happened. After this she never budged from her nest again that day as far as Jack could see.

And during the next two weeks she left it only to get a hurried bite to eat or to stretch her wings. Whenever she did, Sapphire was right there to take her place on the nest. But whenever Jack came around, he noticed with satisfaction that the bird that was on the nest at the time seemed to settle more contentedly, as if to say: "Jack is here now. He will protect us. No harm can come."

"Human beings could take lessons from my bluebirds," Jack told his friend Bill in describing this phase of the home building. "Such loyalty and devotion I have never seen. Yesterday Sapphira was looking 'all in' when I went to feed the birds. Her head was drooped on her breast and her feathers were all ruffled. As soon as Sapphire saw me coming with food, instead of rushing to me as he usually does, he flew right up to Sapphira, cocked his head, and said so plainly that I interpreted his words,

"You stretch yourself, my dear,
Jack is here.
First eat your food;
It'll do you good."

"And she thankfully obeyed, while Sapphire took her place on the nest."

Two New Arrivals

When May day came, it was almost like a holiday at school. The large Junior High School grounds were turned into a veritable Fairyland with a Maypole in the center. The prettiest girl was queen of the May and Jack was a courtier. But during all the unusual excitement, Jack's thoughts were with his bluebirds. When the last song of the May-day celebration was over, he hurried home to his own yard.

"No need for any Maypoles and colored ribbons here to get artistic results," Jack exulted to himself as his eyes feasted on the bed of yellow Inglescomb tulips to the right of the rose bed, in the center of which was hoisted the Lincoln bird house. And to complete the illusion that it was just a picture, Sapphire was perched on a low limb of the bridal-wreath bush and his weight made it touch the tulip head so that it appeared as if he were resting on the tulip. The bright blue of the bird against the deep yellow of the flower seemed to Jack to be very beautiful.

A minute later, his attention was drawn away from Sapphire as he heard a new voice coming from underneath Sapphira—and then another "peep-peep." He looked up and could see two wide-open bills—one on each side of Sapphira, who was still sitting on her nest.

Today Sapphira would not leave her post at feeding time, so Jack had to content himself with the knowledge that there were at least two babies in the family.

Feeding the Newcomers

But the next day when he arrived on schedule time for the feeding, both Sapphire and Sapphira flew to greet him. Looking into the nest, he saw there were five children—every egg had hatched.

They were ugly little things—almost naked and not a feather showing. Their eyes were not yet open, but their mouths made up for this, their beaks being stretched as wide apart as they would go. Within the half hour that Jack stood there the parent birds visited that nest with food 35 times.

Surprising to say, they did not feed the young birds in rotation. The biggest baby seemed the hungriest and they continued to feed him until another one apparently got hungrier and stretched his neck further and cried louder and then they went to feeding that one. Jack was wondering if this biggest bird wasn't going to be overfed. All the birds kept their mouths open for food all the time he was standing there. But he was amused as well as surprised to see how Sapphira managed this.

She took the worm in her bill and poked it far down into the throat of the young bird. After each feeding she would look down the throat of the bird she had fed, and if what she gave it was not promptly swallowed, she took it out and gave it to another baby. Jack was so fascinated that he stood as if rooted to the spot. He wondered if this feeding process kept up all day. But he heard his mother calling.

"Jack, come on in. Dinner's on the table, so you had better hurry and wash up." Looking continually back over his shoulder, he reluctantly went into the house.

(To be continued next Monday)

A Boy Who Wove Fairy Tales

IF YOU have read many of Hans Andersen's fairy stories and pictured for yourself his wonder world of magic shoes, storks, mermaids, snow maidens and other odd things, you will certainly be interested to know something about the little house in which he lived as a child.

Hans Andersen's house is in Odense, a clean little Danish town built on the island of Fynen in the middle of Denmark. It is a good-sized island with woods and hills which are just like those he describes in his tales. The house is now used as a museum of interesting things connected with him, and the Danes are very proud that scarcely a day passes without a visit from some foreign lover of Andersen's books.

It is just a small, low, half-timbered, white-washed house, with red tiles. Hans Andersen's father was a shoemaker, but he passed on, and Hans's mother had to take in washing in order to earn sufficient money for their needs. Perhaps that is why he wrote so understandingly in his stories of very poor people and their difficulties.

Strange as it may seem we had some trouble in finding the little place when we went to visit it some time ago, for the name Hans Andersen is as common in Denmark as John Smith is in England. Finally, we had to ask for the house of "H. C. Andersen"—in Danish it sounds like this: "Haw Say Amnersen." We came upon it at last in the poorer part of the town in a street paved with rough stones. One could easily imagine the little boy clattering home from school over the stones in his wooden shoes. There happened to be some children playing outside the house when we arrived, fair-haired boys in quaint, high-buttoned, blue trousers, and little girls in checked frocks with their flaxen hair in double pigtails.

We found the house beautifully kept, the walls being hung with many pictures of Hans Andersen's friends, and of large houses where he stayed after he had become famous. There were also many pictures of Hans Andersen himself. He had a strange face, not beautiful, but whimsical, kindly and sad. One of the exhibits partly explained the sad expression. It was the subscription list to a book of plays he wrote when he was seventeen. A note underneath said: "Most of the copies were sold as waste-paper." This must have been a bitter disappointment to him, for he greatly wanted to be a playwright but never succeeded.

Hans Andersen had busy hands as well as a keen imagination. He enjoyed cutting out shapes in paper while he talked, and one is shown, several of these paper pictures representing storks, windmills, swans, etc., as well as the scissors he used to cut them out with.

The shoemaker's son was given the freedom of his town when he became famous, and the telegram sent by his king to congratulate him on that day is carefully preserved in a frame.

G. H.

By a Staff Artist

Hans Christian Andersen's Home in Odense, Denmark

The Fairyland of Blossoms

By M. Louise Hastings

THE blossoms are coming and many are already here. On our lawns and along our parkways tiny colored crocus blossoms are raising their heads to the sunshine. Yellow, purple and white blossoms, they grow close to the ground, but how we like to see them looking up at us.

There is another tiny flower that pokes its head up just now—this one is blue. It is called scilla. I have some growing on my side patch of grass. Perhaps you have, too. You would never think it was once a visitor to our country from Siberia, would you? But it is not a visitor any longer, because it never has gone away.

When you drive through woodsy roads this spring, where the land is damp, you will see green plants growing whose leaves seem to be all wrapped around each other. They grow very straight. Some leaves you will find already opened. This plant, too, is glad to see the sunshine. It is called skunk cabbage and is the first flower of spring. Inside its folds of leaves are blossoms, and just now this plant is having many little visitors all day long. Who do you suppose these tiny visitors are?

Honeybees are the favorite guests of this plant, although other insects visit it also. The bees are out getting their first sweets of the springtime and skunk cabbage is their first banquet hall. Its tables are set with plenty of delicious nectar, and the bees are delighted. They feast and feast.

If you should go to the woods this month, there would be certain spring flowers to look for. Arbutus, our beautiful Mayflower, is in blossom close to the ground, making a delicate pink and white carpet in the midst of its green foliage. If I were you, I would get down on my knees and smell of it. But do not pick it. Carry home its beauty and fragrance in your heart, but leave the plants where they are. So many people pick arbutus, and take its roots by mistake, that if we are not careful there will be no arbutus left growing in our woods.

Here is a little verse that perhaps you boys and girls will like to memorize. It means that all the beautiful things in the world are ours if we appreciate their beauty, and that it is not necessary to take nature's treasures home in order to enjoy them. We can enjoy the memory of them.

Everywhere there's beauty—
It belongs to you and me.
The flowers in the woodland,
The birds on bush and tree,
The stars, the brooks, the sunsets
Give joy to you and me
When in our hearts we keep them.
We're very rich, you see!

Among other wild flowers that you may be able to find this month, according to the locality where you search, are hepatica and bloodroot, and also marsh marigolds, or cowslips, which you will find down by the sides of woodsy brooks. Other kinds will follow quickly, so be sure to keep your eyes open. Your list should grow longer day by day.

What about tulips? Have you seen any yet? And how is our forsythia bush blossoming? Last year the forsythia buds were killed by the severe cold. There were no "sunshine bushes" anywhere around when spring came. But this year the winter has not been so severe, and the yellow loveliness of the forsythia blossoms will be very welcome.

Do not keep your eyes close to the ground all this month. Beautiful blossoms are all about your head. If you should go to Washington you would find the Japanese cherries a mass of exquisite beauty. But all of us cannot go to Washington every April, so what shall we do instead? Why, look for beauty right where we are!

Go into your own back yard, or if you have none, visit somebody else's yard outside of the city proper, and look at the pear trees and cherry trees and peach trees. Next month is "apple blossom month." If your parents own a car, be sure to ask them to take a ride through "apple blossom country"—up Harvard way, toward Stowe and that section of the State.

"March winds and April showers bring forth May flowers" it is true, but the blossoms of April have a beauty all their own. Each month gives us its own special gifts. What has April brought to you this year?

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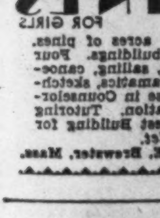

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The Home Forum

Spring Hill

NOW spring is here, and now the young wind, sweeping up the slope between the house and the red barn, wrestles playfully with the pines and sends brown leaves scurrying across the lawn. It becomes increasingly difficult, now, to work at this window, for so much is happening, out-of-doors! There are robins up the slope; there are clouds of noisy grackles drifting in on the wind, swishing in the maples, sweeping on and out of sight over the hill; there is the sedate gray cat picking her way across the faintly green lawn to the barn. A sober cat, with a family to provide for, she ponders ways and means as she goes. Perhaps that mouse-hole by the grain chest will bear looking into. And then, without apparent reason, she stops, stares, races for the old apple tree that overhangs the garden. Tail fluffed, she glares down from a high branch. The stage is set. Enter the villain.

A GAY AND DEBONAIR villain, this pup, a villain at the awkward age. He is loose of joint, and he has the air of wearing overshoes. He ambles and sniffs; he cavorts and gambols; it is spring, and every moment is one of high adventure. "Hi, Spot! Hiay, Spot!" He wriggles, darts off at a cumbersome gallop, lumbers into sight again. And with him, into the windy, warm back yard, trudges Curt, dragging a red cart. Ah, well! It's no use, you see. So much goes on beyond windows! Let's go out.

We grin; Curt says: "Hi!" and is severe with Spot as the pup makes wet patterns on my trousers.

"How's school, Curt?"

"Fine!" He wriggles; Spot curvets. "We got Swisserland in joggerfy now, and the Revolution in history."

This is astonishing, and impressive; more astonishing is the fact that Curt is here at mid-morning, and in worn blue overalls. He hasn't—to put it delicately—graduated?

"Nope. Spot, you c'mere! We got vacation."

"You—or the teacher?"

"Both. Two weeks." Curt grins; we both grin; one has a fleeting vision of a third-grade teacher, somewhere, smiling in happy relief. "Look. You 'member, last fall, promisin' me some plants? Well——"

So WE DID. And so we get newspapers and a trowel from the barn, and go up the path to the garden. Spot ambles ahead, and the sedate cat fluffs to a gray ball as we pass under the tree. Spot makes a friendly attempt to climb the trunk, and is dissuaded. Pink tongue lolling, ears flapping, he spatters off across the plowing, on an imaginary rabbit trail.

We dig sweet William, and rock phlox, and mullein pinks that have waited all winter long under the snow. Curt tells of his rock garden; across the black furrows, Spot comes back to wipe his feet on the blue overalls. He barks encouragement, goes off to pry into a woodchuck hole. We pack dark roots close, and we move on to where primrose leaves blush against the dark earth. The warm, sweet wind streams past, smelling of fresh earth, and of all the flooded lowlands by Jaalam Stream, and of the hills where acres of small green buds toss and dance in the strong spring sunlight.

And while we dig and talk, and while Spot gallumps about and acquires real estate, I am busy with other things as well. Here is spring, and Curt the third grader, and a sweet wind rushing up the slope; and I am remembering another spring, and another third grader, and another hill swept by a wind smelling of marshland and fresh earth. They blend and run together; perhaps they are the same.

This hill rises behind the house, and so did that one. It was, I know now, a glacial moraine, left when the ice sheet dipped down to the warm sea; I knew it then only as a place of enchantment, beyond the back yard and the gap in the picket fence. It rose in a great smooth swell, a rounded grassy dome above the salt marshes on either hand, a famous place for coasting, and for flying kites, and for doing all the things that third graders love. And with every spring, it comes back with the first fresh winds. There is the hill, Curt and the clean, keen rush of the sea wind up its rounded swell, the salt east wind rippling over the fresh young grass, its flaws and gusts running so lightly that almost one sees dancing feet touching briefly the bending grass tops. And there comes back always the seaward view of green marshes where the winding creeks drowsed in silver loops, and the beach line of shallow dunes and yellow sands, and the ruffled blue distance beyond that, and beyond all, white sails and brown smoke smudges bound out on strange errands to distant lands. On the hill, with that sweet wind sweeping in from the sea, one stood on the prow of the earth as it rushed eastward; there was a sense of discovery with every freshening gust that bent the grasses and whispered past; and the wind itself, running on light and eager feet over the fresh green, was new from Spain and Africa.

ALL THAT I remember, Curt, as we dig in the wet black earth of my garden. You mention Swisserland again, and I tell you of the purple Alps rising sharp against the horizon, seen from a plane circling on lazy wings over Luneville. But it is that hill I am seeing, that small green drumlin rising from the green marshes. On either hand they curled back and the salt creeks came in, the salt creeks where we swam and built rafts and went voyaging between high green banks, under the summer sun. You could lie there, nibbling the fresh grass shoots as the spring wind sang and danced over your head; and you could make plans for all that, for bigger rafts this summer, and for explorations of more distant reaches. You had a sense, then, of all the world lying at your feet, lying waiting below this hill; you had always that eager sense of the unknown and the unexplored, of the hill and the earth and yourself rushing ever eastward, a great ship ever cleaving unknown space, unknown time.

I remember, last summer, going down to the sea. We hired camp chairs, and a great striped umbrella, and after we had eaten lunch on the warm sand we drowsed a while on the beach. Then we shook sand primly from our clothes and went back to the car. And going homeward we ran past flat salt marsh, and farmland lipping down from a bare green hill to the spread of it, and a serpentine of silver creeks looping through it. I had liked the beach, and the small waves crisping in from the sea; but to me, I said, this was far more lovely. The others looked at me oddly; to them it was just marshland shimmering in the summer sun, and mudbanks, and coarse grasses rippling in the sea wind. Lovely? I fumbled, couldn't make it clear. And no wonder, Curt.

FOR PERHAPS IT wasn't really beautiful; perhaps, after all, it was just flat marsh and mud, and coarse salt grasses. But I, of course, was seeing something that they didn't see; I was sensing something half forgotten, half lost in the underbrush and weeds of time—a green hill, and the spring wind sweeping its long slope, and the marshland falling back as we plowed eastward. I was sensing what you know so well, Curt—a world forever fresh and forever new lying at one's feet, waiting, and a wind forever fresh and eager and young rushing in from beyond the horizon.

"But I wouldn't, Curt, put hollyhocks in a rock garden."

Curt sees that, but we dig one or two to go against the wall. Spot helps; he runs circles about the apple tree as we come down laden, and the gray ball of fur fluffs again. We load Curt's cart, and wipe off what we can of the black earth, and we grin at one another.

"Come down and look, when they bloom."

"I will, Curt. Keep the weeds out. Of course, you're sort of early with your planting."

Curt hitches the blue overalls. "Well, you got to be, if you want a garden later."

How wise they are, these third graders! For that's precisely what I've been trying to say. Get them in early, Curt—but don't forget them.

"That's just it, I think. Good luck."

The cart creaks, and Spot caracoles about it. I come in, back to the window looking up the hill. And the cat comes down the apple trunk and plods off toward the barn. Life is serious. That mouse-hole by the grain chest will bear looking into.

DANIEL CHASE

Cranes

AT DAWN
Three cranes
Slender and blue,
Trod lightly for a quarter hour
The greening field,
Then lightly flew.
But afterward returned
On silent wings
To haunt my memory,
Three beauteous things
Slender and blue.

HESTER BUELL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year......$9.00 Three months...$2.25
Six months....$4.50 One month.... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
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NEWS OFFICES
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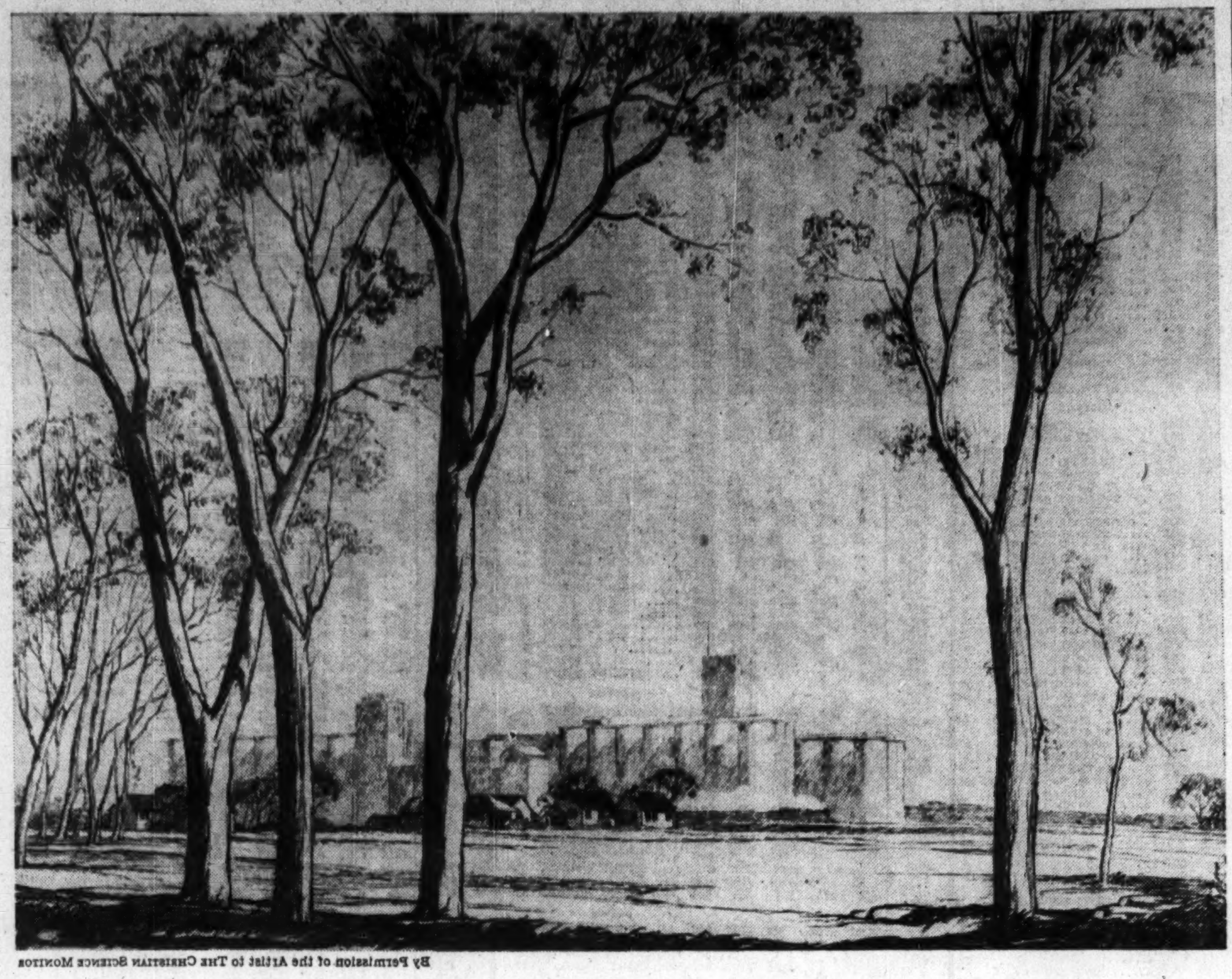
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



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"CASTLES IN KANSAS": An Etching by Charles M. Capps

LIGHT becomes an integral part of the composition that Charles M. Capps made in his delightfully named "Castles in Kansas." He worked out his pictorial scheme in three main planes—the foreground line of trees, the low line of dark notes formed by the houses and trees in the middle distance, and the long gleaming mass of storehouses back of that. As an echo to these three main elements, the artist provided in the extreme distance other trees and a hint of the plains beyond. It is pleasant to note how unobtrusively he makes use of an irregular ellipse as the grand line of his design, the slender trees on the right carrying the foreground line around toward the center, and the detached sapling at the far foreground on the left pointing inward along the grand curve. He individualizes each of his trees, in a way to prove that he responds to mood as well as to line and form in nature. His touch upon the feathery foliage is lyrical. Above all, the picture gives one the impression of sunniness, a delight in a familiar scene that the artist has come to enjoy the more with the increase of his knowledge of it. His affection for the picturesque implications of the scene brings it before us with accents of charm that enable us to share his emotional responses.

As Cubism Evolves

CUBISTS like Picasso and Braque, twenty years ago, were regarded either as cranks, or else as artists who had turned themselves into laboratory workers engaged on intellectual research that was only indirectly concerned with art proper. We now see they were anticipating something which has begun to affect the vision of urban populations everywhere, in the conditions of present-day building and engineering. The "cubistic" tendency has shown itself universally—not only in pictorial, sculptural, and architectural forms, but in a hundred ways. Our advertisements, shop-signs and lettering, electric lighting, furniture and fabrics, milliners' dummies, stage decoration or film interiors, all are touched by it. The present phase will no doubt pass and be modified, but no thoughtful observer who sees these things all over Europe can suppose that they all come from the brief experimental invention of a few painters in Paris at whom most people laughed. To-day it seems evident that those painters were only catching at an idea which very soon was to pervade most things made to be looked at: an idea no less inevitable for us than the idea which in the Gothic age caused everybody to see and create in terms of gradually changing curves, pointed arches, and cusps.

"Abstract" cubism has now almost disappeared. It was never of much direct concern for the layman, though probably it had considerable importance for practising artists of highly developed sensibilities. If an amateur of painting says that the non-representative cubist works of Picasso mean nothing at all, he may be saying what he thinks, but his remark has no more value than that of an ordinary mathematician who says the same thing about Einstein's theories. Those of us who can claim no powers of judgment in art, beyond what we have picked up in the course of a lifetime's increasing pleasure, must fall back on common-sense when we are confronted by works of an abstract intention which interest our minds up to a point and no more. We know such things do not hold us like the works of art we deeply admire, works that cause us to forget any conscious intellectual process. But a painter like Picasso has given us an abundance of things which come straight home, as readily as if they were works by Botticelli. When he chooses to go outside our comprehension, in an age that manifestly calls for experiment, we can trust him without falling into either of two mistakes: the mistake of pretending to understand him when we do not, or the mistake of declaring (with the academic pedant or the village wiseacre) that what we don't know isn't knowledge.—J. E. BARTON, in "Purpose and Admiration." (London: Christophers. New York: Stokes.)

Pilgrimage

I HAVE studied often the map of that far country,
And I know its blue rivers
And its green woods
And where the contour lines lie thick
Around the city that is set on an hill.

But the blue rivers glint not in the sun
Nor do the green woods whisper,
The which I would both see and hear.
Therefore I will now take down my stick
And go thither.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW much to be desired is the grand quality of courage! Indeed, were this quality understood as spiritual, and exercised more frequently in dealing with difficult or dangerous situations, many good results would be forthcoming where discord now appears to reign.

The reason so many of us lack true courage is that we accept the suggestion that we are afraid of something material; but a right understanding of God will cast out fear and so make courage spontaneous with us. The courage which Christ Jesus manifested, and which never failed him, was the outcome of his spiritual understanding; and he said that his followers should do works like his own.

God, who was relied upon by those whose experiences are set forth in the Bible, is supreme divine intelligence; and it is thus that Christian Science acknowledges Him. On page 588 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy defines "intelligence" as "substance; self-existent and eternal Mind; that which is never unconscious nor limited." It will be readily admitted that there is no intelligence in fear. On the contrary, fear is blind, unreasoning, mesmeric; and one who allows himself to obey its suggestions not only will be made to believe that he is incapable of acting in the way which he knows to be right, but may be so blinded that he will not perceive the right way, and will do things which he would not do in calmer moments when his thought is intelligent and clear.

We are assured in the Bible of God's willingness to give to His children all that is good. It is written (James 1:5), "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." Indeed, would God, who made man in His own likeness and gave him dominion, fail to bestow upon him intelligence and wisdom? Can we not, therefore, look to God for the wisdom necessary to conduct ourselves nobly and courageously in every situation? The reason the reverse of this seems true is that men have not known God as the only Mind, or their own spiritual individuality as the manifestation of Mind. Fear is not included in the spiritual qualities which go to make up God's likeness, the perfect man or true selfhood of men and women; therefore fear has neither entity nor power. Even a limited understanding of God in Christian Science will enable us to repudiate fear and replace it with true courage, or reliance on Him.

Some years ago a student of Christian Science, who had gained but a meager understanding of God, and who, because of defective eyesight, was in bondage to an almost overwhelming sense of fear when out in the streets, found it necessary one day to cross a busy street which presented difficulties to many people. As she stood on the pavement endeavoring to trust God to guide her safely to the other side, she became aware of a frail man at her side. He explained that he was eighty-five years old and that his eyes were dim. Then, putting his hand trustfully through her arm, he asked her to take him across the street. Filled with suggestions of fear, the student looked for human aid, but there was none forthcoming. Assuring herself that God could guide both her and her companion, and earnestly praying for courage, she stepped off the pavement as soon as she believed that the street was clear. She had led her companion only a few steps, however, when they were hemmed in on all sides, with the bells of street cars clanging and motor horns hooting in their ears. There were also loud shouts of warning, but the student did not falter. Her eyes were completely forgotten, in the dominant thought that the one with her must not be frightened; he was depending on her, and she was depending wholly upon God, Mind. And as she walked with unhurried steps, measured to suit her companion's pace, the way opened out before them step by step. With never a pause or even one hesitating step, the pair made their way, her companion as calm and trustful as herself, till at length they came out on the opposite side of the street, yards farther down than where they had started. For the time being the student had let go of fear and taken hold of God-given courage, and from that moment His care had governed the situation.

Whatever phase of experience we may be passing through, whether it be sickness, sorrow, lack, or discord of any kind, we can through the study of Christian Science begin at once to use the qualities of infinite Mind to overcome it. In this way we prove that the false sense of fear is no part of our real self, and that courage and assurance, intelligence, wisdom, and sound judgment, love, joy, and confidence can never be taken from us, because they are the very substance of our true individuality as it exists in the eternal Mind, God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Moed

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

WELK een begeerenswaardige eigenschap is moed! Werd moed als een geestelijke eigenschap verstaan en veelvuldiger gebruikt, wanneer wij voor moeilijke of gevaarlijke omstandigheden komen te staan, dan zouden de gunstige gevolgen hiervan gezien worden daar, waar op het oogenblik disharmonie schijnt te bestaan.

De reden waardoor het velen onzer aan moed ontbreekt, is dat wij gehoor geven aan de inblazing, dat wij bevreesd zijn voor het een of ander, dat stoffelijk is; een juist begrijpen van God zal echter alle vrees uitbannen en ons hierdoor spontaan moed geven. De moed, welke Christus Jezus betoonde en welke hem nimmer verliet, was het uitvloeisel van zijn geestelijk begrijpen; hij heeft gezegd, dat zijn volgelingen werken zouden doen, gelijk die welke hij deed.

God, op Wien al degenen, wier ondervindingen ons in den Bijbel worden verhaald, vertrouwd hebben, is het allerhoogst, het goddelijk verstand, en Christian Science doet ons Hem zoo kennen. Op bladzijde 588 van Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures definieert Mary Baker Eddy „verstand" als „substantie; door-zichzelf-bestaand en eeuwig Gemoed; datgene wat nimmer onbewust is of begrensd." Men zal gereedelijk toegeven, dat vrees geen uiting is van verstand. Integendeel! vrees is blind, onberedeneerd en mesmerisch; en de mensch die zich aan haar inblazingen overgeeft en aan vrees gehoorzaamt, zal er niet alleen toe gebracht worden te gelooven, dat hij niet de macht heeft om te doen hetgeen hij weet, dat het juiste is, maar hij kan zoo verblind worden door vrees, dat hij niet langer inziet wat het juiste is, en hij dingen zal doen, die hij nooit gedaan zou hebben op rustiger oogenblikken, wanneer hij verstandig en zuiver denkt.

De Bijbel verzekert ons, dat God Zijn kinderen niets onthouden zal dat goed voor hen is. In Jacobus (1:5) lezen wij: „Indien iemand van u wijsheid ontbreekt, dat hij ze van God begeere, die een iegelijk mildelijk geeft, en niet verwijt: en zij zal hem gegeven worden." Zou God, die den mensch naar Zijn eigen gelijkenis gemaakt, en hem heerschappij geschonken heeft, waarlijk verzuimd hebben hem verstand en wijsheid te geven? Mogen wij derhalve niet bij God de wijsheid zoeken, door welke wij ons in iedere omstandigheid edel en moedig zullen gedragen? De reden, dat het tegenovergestelde somtijds waar schijnt te zijn, is hierin gelegen, dat de menschen God niet gekend hebben als het eenige Gemoed en evenmin hun eigen individualiteit als de openbaarwording van Gemoed beschouwen. Vrees behoort niet tot de geestelijke eigenschappen, welke de gelijkenis Gods vormen, den volmaakten mensch of de ware ikheid van iederen man, en van iedere vrouw. Vrees heeft om die reden geen wezenheid of macht. Zelfs een beperkt begrijpen van God zal het ons in Christian Science mogelijk maken vrees te verwerpen en die te vervangen door ware moed, of vertrouwen in God.

Eenige jaren geleden moest iemand, die Christian Science bestudeerde, maar nog slechts weinig van deze leer begreep, een drukke straat oversteken, wat voor velen een lastig ding schijnt te zijn. Deze vrouw had slechte oogen en had daardoor vaak te lijden van een overweldigend gevoel van angst wanneer zij op straat was. Terwijl zij daar stond en haar best deed er op te vertrouwen, dat God haar veilig naar den overkant zou leiden, merkte zij dat er een oude man naast haar was komen staan. Hij vertelde haar dat hij vijf en tachtig jaar was en dat hij slecht zag. Toen stak hij vol vertrouwen zijn arm door de hare en verzocht haar hem te helpen bij het oversteken. Vol angst zag de vrouw uit naar menschelijke hulp, doch te vergeefs! Terwijl zij zichzelf moed insprak door te verklaren, dat God bij machte was haarzelf en haar metgezel te leiden, en zij een ernstig gebed opzond om meer moed, stapte zij van het trottoir af, zoo gauw zij meende dat de straat vrij was. Zij had haar metgezel nog maar enkele schreden voortgeleid, toen zij aan alle zijden ingesloten schenen te zijn,—trams belden, auto's gaven signalen, en waarschuwingskreten weerklonken, maar de vrouw aarzelde niet. De gedachte, dat zij haar metgezel niet beangstigen mocht, waar hij zich aan haar had toevertrouwd en zij zelf algeheel betrouwde op God, op Gemoed, was overheerschend in haar en hierdoor vergat zij volkomen haar oogen. Terwijl zij zonder overhaasting voortstapte, haar stappen afmetend naar die van haar metgezel, baande de weg zich voor hen. Zonder stil te staan en zonder een enkel oogenblik te aarzelen, ging het tweetal verder, de oude man was even rustig en vertrouwend als zij, totdat zij ten slotte aan den overkant van de breede straat kwamen, eenige meters verder dan waar zij begonnen waren. Voor een oogenblik had zij alle vrees laten varen en de haar van Godswege toebehoorende moed aanvaard, en van dat moment af had Gods zorgende liefde alles bestuurd.

Welke ervaring wij ook doormaken, zij het krankheid, leed, gebrek of disharmonie van welken aard ook, wij kunnen door de studie van Christian Science op ditzelfde oogenblik aanvangen de eigenschappen van Gemoed aan te wenden om de onharmonische toestand te overwinnen. Wij zullen dan ondervinden dat het onware gevoel van vrees geen deel uitmaakt van ons ware wezen en dat moed en zekerheid, intelligentie, wijsheid en gezond verstand, liefde, blijdschap en vertrouwen ons nooit ontnomen kunnen worden, omdat zij de eigenlijke substantie uitmaken van onze ware individualiteit, welke voor immer in het oneindig Gemoed is,—in God.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

April on Deeside

(Aberdeenshire)

MORNING broke gray and cloudy, with a cold northeast wind blowing; but, as the sun rose, the clouds gave way and large patches of blue sky appeared, against which the hills were sharply outlined. To the south they stretched away in three ranges; the nearer foothills of plowed land, grass and woodland lay like a colored patchwork quilt, with the silver Dee flowing eastward along their base.

Beyond them, the brown and purple moorlands made a pleasing contrast to the distant and higher ranges, still covered with snow. During the night it had rained and the earth and trees sent forth a fragrance that scented the crisp morning air. In the wood startled rabbits rushed hither and thither through the undergrowth, and above in the branches chaffinches, robins and tits sang in the sunshine. At the edge of the wood, in the branches of a clump of pussy willow in full bloom, a flock of bullfinches were eating the catkins. The cock birds with their dark pink breasts, black heads and wings, and gray backs, blended wonderfully with the gray stems and yellow blossoms of the willows; while two of the birds perched on the tuft of heather below, eating the seeds of last year's flowers.

Beyond the wood over a grass field on the crest of the hill, green plover were twisting, turning and calling in their characteristic fashion. With the aid of field glasses, it was possible to see that several of them were on the ground, intent on building their nests. The green plover molds her nest with her breast; and the birds could be seen removing any obstruction from the round cups lined with dried grass in which the olive-green eggs, marked with black and brown stripes, would eventually be laid. A pair of curlew came circling over a pine wood, uttering their plaintive cry and whistle, which is one of the most fascinating sounds of the moorlands, and brings a strange sense of remoteness.

In a plowed field a brace of grouse rose and flew off. Perching on a small rock, the old cock bird gave his usual call: "Bow, b, r, r, go bac, go bac, gobac." A stoat slipped through the wall to investigate the intruders. Several oyster catchers flew past, piping. These handsome birds, often seen on the seashore, build in great numbers in the Highlands of Scotland.

In the valley, a snipe drummed and dived here and there over the marsh land near the river, and a pair of pied wagtails were busy building in the ivy on the garden wall.

As the day waned and the evening became calm and clear, the whole countryside became tremulous with the song of birds and the sun went down in a blaze behind the purple mountains.

C. W. J. T.

Up the Hill

UP THE hill and over
Where the way is steep,
Comes a country drover,
With a flock o' sheep.
Shepherd, touch my fancy,
With a shepherd's song,
I shall hear you singing,
When the road is long.

R. E. KEY

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by
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Listed Stock Quotations • **Irregular Price Swings Characterize New York Stock Market** • Commodity and Money Markets

Profit-Taking In Securities Well Absorbed

Activity in Market Dwindles on Realizing—Some Moderate Gains

By Forrest Price

"There's nothing lost in taking profits."

That is an old Wall Street saying, and it was exemplified in today's stock market.

Price bulges in various stocks invited sales for profits, making an irregular market.

It was to be noted, however, that early activity dwindled as traders gathered in their profits.

Approximately 730,000 shares changed hands.

Before realizing sales made any headway, gains of 2 points or so were established by Celotex preferred, Virginia Carolina Chemical 6 per cent and 7 per cent issues, Laclede Gas preferred and National Supply preferred.

Mullins preferred moved up more than 5 points at one time.

Other gainers included Fairbanks Morse preferred, Hercules Motors, Worthington Pump A, Pacific Telephone, J. C. Penney, Johns-Manville, Amerada, Budd Manufacturing preferred, American Agricultural Chemical and North American Edison.

On the down side of the market were such issues as West Penn Electric Power, Delaware & Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York Central, Allied Chemical and Industrial Rayon.

The report of General Motors for March, showing total sales of 126,691 cars and trucks, compared with 77,297 for February, was a distinctly favorable piece of news but it had little or no effect upon the price of the stock, which fluctuated narrowly.

The general trend of the bond market was upward. Railroad loans made a better showing than the carrier stocks. There was some profit-taking here and there but the tone was steady.

In the commodity markets corn again was most conspicuous. A buying rush sent prices upward 3⅜ cents a bushel at Chicago. They tapered off somewhat before the close. A rise in cotton invited some selling, and the close was barely steady.

New refinancing operations under way this week will offer further encouragement to business progress. The new issue of $162,000,000 Federal Land Bank bonds is one of the largest in years. The $5,000,000 5 per cent debentures of the United Biscuit Co., while classed as a refunding operation, will be devoted to the retirement of $2,980,000 6 per cent debentures and the remainder to plant construction and other improvement purposes.

There are doubtless many other corporate issues awaiting a propitious time to make their appearance, as new financing has been held in check for several years for various well-known reasons.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; list dull on profit-taking.

Bonds: Mixed; secondary carriers lower.

Curb: Easy; oils and metals dip.

Foreign Exchanges: Uneven; sterling reacts.

Cotton: Quiet; trade and foreign buying.

Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; advanced with corn.

Corn: Strong; speculative buying stampede.

Cattle: Some 25 higher; top $14.80.

Hogs: Steady to 10 up; top $9.30.

Foreign

London: Budget hopes caused good buying on the stock exchange today which raised prices for British funds and home rail issues. Gold mining shares firmed with the better price for bar gold, and industrials and transatlantic issues were well supported. Oil and rubber shares eased. The market closed firmer.

Paris: Trading on the Bourse today was still unsettled because of the hesitant and irregular foreign exchange fluctuations. Rentes improved while Dutch shares were weaker. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: Absence of buyers weakened prices on the Boerse. Trading was very quiet, and the market closed stagnant.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.94⅝	.95¾	.94⅛	.95⅜	+.01
July	.92½	.93¼	.92⅛	.92¾	+.01
September	.92⅝	.93¼	.92⅛	.92½	+.01
Corn					
May	.86	.86¾	.85⅝	.86⅜	+.02
July	.79½	.81½	.79½	.80⅝	+.02
September	.74	.75½	.74	.75⅛	+.02
Oats					
May	.48⅛	.49	.48⅛	.48¾	+⅞
July	.40¼	.40½	.40⅛	.40⅝	+¾
September	.37¼	.37¾	.37¼	.37¾	+¾

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.87⅞	.86⅞	.87½
July	.87⅞	.86⅞	.87⅞

Firestone Cotton Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., April 8—Incorporation papers for the Firestone Cotton Mills, Inc., to be located at Gastonia, have been filed with the Secretary of State at Raleigh. The authorized capital stock is $2,000,000. The incorporators are: Emery B. Denny, F. A. Whitesides and W. F. Allen, all of Gastonia.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
July	73.5	73.5	73.0b
August	73.8	73.8	73.2b

b—Bid.

Western Auto Supply Co. Sales

March sales of the Western Auto Supply Company are reported at $1,372,000, as compared with $1,114,000 for the corresponding month of 1933. This is an increase of 23.1 per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

[illegible]

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Week's Sales of U. S. Bonds

(Transactions for the Week Ended April 6)

Changes in 32ds of 1 Per Cent

1935 Range High	1935 Range Low	Sales in 1000s		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
			Liberty Bonds				
105.14	101.5	405½	3½s, 1932-47	101.14	101.10	101.11	—.3
104.4	101.10	159½	1st conv 4¼s, 1932-47	101.19	101.16	101.18	+.2
103.20	101.10	7	1st conv 4¼s, reg	101.16	101.14	101.14	...
104.16	102.22	161 1-10	4th 4¼s, '33-38	102.25	102.22	102.25	+.1
102.16	100.1	42	4th 4¼s, '33-'38, 3d called	100.4	100.1	100.1	—.4
104.5	102.19	8	4th 4¼s, reg	102.22	102.21	102.22	+.1
101.31	100.00	4	4th 4¼s, reg, 3d called	100.1	100.00	100.1	+.1
			Treasury Bonds				
116.14	113.6	303	4¼s, 1947-52	116.8	115.25	116.8	+.15
111.24	108.24	571	4s, 1944-54	111.22	111.4	111.22	+.18
111.18	108.24	26	4s, reg	111.18	111.18	111.18	+.21
110.1	107.00	240	3¾s, 1946-56	110.1	109.18	110.1	+.18
107.00	103.28	150	3⅜s, 1943-47	107.00	106.20	106.29	+.10
107.20	104.16	153	3⅜s, 1940-43	107.19	107.10	107.19	+.13
107.11	106.6	3	3⅜s, '40-43, reg	107.11	107.6	107.11	+.8
107.19	104.14	124	3⅜s, 1941-43	107.19	107.12	107.19	+.7
107.7	107.7	10	3⅜s, 41-43, reg	107.7	107.7	107.7	+4.20
105.21	102.24	1115⅜	3¼s, 1944-46	105.21	105.10	105.21	+.11
107.22	104.18	289	3¼s, 1941	107.22	107.14	107.21	+.7
105.25	102.28	634	4¼s, 3¼s, '43-45	105.25	105.13	105.24	+.14
104.28	101.26	978	3⅛s, 1946-49	104.26	104.10	104.22	+.13
103.29	100.20	328	3s, 1951-55	103.28	103.12	103.27	+.13
101.25	100.15	5151⅜	2⅞s, 1955-60	101.25	101.7	101.23	+.17
103.27	100.20	512⅝	3s, 1946-48	103.26	103.13	103.24	+.10
104.28	101.15	1805	3⅛s, 1949-52	104.25	104.12	104.23	+.14
			Federal Farm Mortgage Bonds				
104.00	101.14	342	3¼s, 1964	103.29	103.12	103.29	+.20
102.12	90.16	983 3-10	3s, 1949	101.31	101.21	101.30	+.10
102.14	100.20	294⅝	3s, 1947	102.1	101.25	102.00	+.6
			Home Owners Loan Bonds				
101.16	100.19	93½	4s, 1951	101.00	100.30	100.31	...
102.14	99.18	876	3s, 1952	102.00	101.20	101.28	+.8
100.16	96.20	1256⅛	2¾s, 1949	100.12	100.4	100.10	+.4
			Total sales	$17,025,900			

Dividend Declarations

Company	Div.	Payable	Stock of Record
Accumulated			
Berland Shoe pf	$1.75	May 1	Apr. 20
Central Pow 7% pf	43¾c	May 1	Apr. 15
Cent Pw 6% pf	37½c	May 1	Apr. 15
Maytag $3 cum pf	$1.50	May 1	Apr. 15
Extra			
Minneapolis-Honey	25c	May 15	May 4
Initial			
Jantzer Knit Mills	10c	May 1	Apr. 15
Maytag $6 1st pf	$1.50 Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Minneapolis-Honey	75c Q	May 15	May 4
Special			
Am. Chem Corp A	50c	Apr. 19	Apr. 18
Am Chem Corp B	5c	Apr. 19	Apr. 18
Regular			
Towle Mfg	$1.50 Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 6
Nat Sh (Del.) 7pf	17½c Q	May 20	May 10

United Biscuit Co. Offering

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—United Biscuit Company of America made public offering today of $5,000,000 in 5 per cent debenture bonds to raise capital for new construction and for refunding outstanding obligations. The new debenture bonds, due April 1, 1950, were offered at 101½ per cent and accrued interest, to yield about 4.85 per cent to maturity.

Cotton Barely Steady

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—After selling 8 to 12 points net higher today, cotton eased off under the near month liquidation and scattered selling. July reacted from 11.13 to 11.02 with prices barely steady in the mid-afternoon, a point or two either way of Saturday's closing quotations.

Cotton Into Sight Volume

NEW YORK, April 8—American cotton moved into sight in smaller volume last week than in the like week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into sight last week was 49,000 bales, compared with 114,000 last year. The total into sight during the season to date is 7,338,000 bales, compared with 10,795,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	11.01	11.09	10.95	11.09	+.12
July	11.09	11.16	11.01	11.15	+.11
October	10.73	10.84	10.68	10.83	+.15
December	10.79	10.90	10.73	10.89	+.16
January	10.81	10.92	10.76	10.92	+.14

Spots 11.40 up 10 points. Tone at close active.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.19	6.21	6.18	6.21	+.08
July	6.12	6.16	6.12	6.15	+.08
October	5.86	5.92	5.86	5.91	+.10
January	5.84	5.89	5.84	5.89	+.11

Steel Ingot Output

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute estimates production of open hearth and Bessemer steel ingots for the first quarter at 8,406,905 tons, compared with 6,915,785 tons for the like period last year. March output totaled 2,830,760 tons, compared with 2,761,438 for March last year.

Provident Mutual Life

The Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia reports a 52.2 per cent gain in new insurance during the first three months of 1935 over the corresponding period for 1934. This new business, amounting to $29,037,900, covers insurance only and does not include annuities.

Hide Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg.
June	9.55b	9.56	
September	9.86	9.84	+.04
December	10.12	10.15	

b—Bid.

J. J. Newbury Co. Sales

J. J. Newbury Company reports sales for the last three months of $7,894,678, as compared with $7,984,216 for the like period of 1934, a decrease of 1.1 per cent.

Acquit Detroit Bankers Of Falsifying Reports

DETROIT, April 8 (AP)—Three veteran Detroit bankers were acquitted by a jury of farmers and housewives in Federal Court of charges growing out of Michigan's banking collapse of 1933.

The jury decided in three hours and 14 minutes that John Ballantyne, Herbert L. Chittenden, and John H. Hart had not submitted false reports on the condition of the First National Bank of Detroit to the comptroller of the currency as the Government contended.

Market Value of 100 Stocks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—The market value of 100 representative stocks declined $474,472,000, or 3.9 per cent, in March, according to the monthly compilation of Frazier Jelke & Co. The valuation of the list at the end of the month was $11,647,030,000, compared with $12,121,502,000 at the end of February, and $12,541,205,000 at the end of January. The total valuation on March 30 was lower than at any time since April 30, 1933.

American Chemical Corp.

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—American I. G. Chemical Corporation reports net earnings for the fiscal year ended March 31 of $2,527,867, compared with 1933-34 earnings of $1,320,325, after interest, taxes and general expenses. The 1934 earnings are equal to $3.22 a common A share and 32 cents a common B share, compared with 1933-34 earnings, equal to $1.68 and 17 cents, respectively.

California Gold Mining

LOS ANGELES, April 8 (AP)—Extensive gold mining operations within 18 miles of the Los Angeles City Hall were disclosed today with the announcement that $50,000 had been expended in development work on the venture and that a 30-ton mill will soon be installed six miles north of Altadena. The ore, so its discoverers claim, assays $30 a ton.

Municipal Bond Offerings

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Municipal and state bond offerings scheduled for this week make up a total which exceeds the offerings of recent weeks, says the Daily Bond Buyer. The proposed financing by 42 municipalities and four states amounts to $95,168,181. This compares with a total of $9,747,424 for the last week, and a weekly average for the year to date of $22,567,389.

Montgomery Ward Sales Rise

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. report that March sales were the largest for that month in the history of the firm. The sales totaled $22,783,089, an increase of $4,470,612, or 24.41 per cent, compared with March, 1934.

Listed Bond Issues

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—As of April 1, 1935, there were 1537 bond issues, aggregating $45,100,588,676 par value, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $40,360,681,526.

G. C. Murphy Co. Sales Up

The G. C. Murphy Company reports sales for the month of March of $2,266,283, as compared with $2,346,138 for the like month of the year previous, an increase of 19 per cent.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., reports exports of passenger cars and trucks by the company in March totaled 6123 units, second largest for any month in its history. Exports for the first quarter were 14,538 units, compared with 7964 units in the 1934 period.

Corn Prices Shoot Forward at Chicago

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—A stampede to buy corn resulted in a maximum rise of 3⅜ a bushel today.

Meagerness of corn receipts and rapid dwindling of stocks made speculators uneasy. The corn market was in an oversold condition, and stop loss orders to buy accelerated the advance, which afterward was modified owing to profit-taking.

Corn closed unsettled, 1⅞-2⅛ over Saturday's finish, May 86⅜-½, wheat ¾-1⅛ up, May 95¼-⅜, oats ⅝-⅞ advanced, and provisions varying from 2 cents decline to a rise of 5 cents.

Market Value of 50 Stocks Up 3.94 P. C.

NEW YORK, April 8—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended April 6 was $11,214,393,125, an increase of $425,571,750, or 3.94 per cent, as compared with the market value of $10,778,821,375 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $14,220,016,750, indicating a decrease during the year of $3,005,623,625, or 21.14 per cent.

Steel Activity At 43.8 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Operating activity in the steel industry for the current week was estimated by the American Iron & Steel Institute at 43.8 per cent of capacity. This is a decrease of .6 of a percentage point from the estimated operating level of last week.

The present schedule compares with 47.1 per cent a month ago and 47.7 per cent at this time last year.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

[illegible]

Leading Central Bank Rates

[illegible]

Foreign Exchange Rates

[illegible]

Valuation of the Dollar

[illegible]

Treasury Statement

[illegible]

Hudson Motor Car Co.

[illegible]

W. W. Woolworth Co. Sales

[illegible]

Business and Industry • **FDIC Figures Reveal Rapid Accumulation of Funds in Banks** • Commerce and Finance

Demand for Steel During the Week Tops Production

Operations, However, Off 1 Point to 44 P. C. Capacity—Business Holds Well

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—Sentiment in the steel industry appears to be better although operations declined 1 point during the week to 44 per cent of mill capacity.

An increase of 4, to 50 per cent at Chicago, was offset by a drop of 4, to 34 per cent at Pittsburgh. Wheeling was down 19, to 76 per cent; Youngstown 2, to 50 and Buffalo 3, to 32. Cleveland was up 2, to 69; Eastern Pennsylvania 1½, to 29½; New England 2 to 53, while Detroit held at 88 and Birmingham 55½.

Index figures for business and industrial activity generally reveal that the pace is close to the peak for the recovery period to date.

Consumption of steel evidently surpasses both new buying and production. Consumers are held back from purchasing by the many uncertainties surrounding business in general and the steel industry in particular, especially since the basing point system is under fire.

Price-Fixing Development

Steel makers point out a price incident of the past week to show that the open-pricing system of the steel code is not price fixing. About two weeks ago a small manufacturer of cold-finished bars, used largely by automobile makers, announced a price reduction by $3 a ton at the Cleveland basing point. It was being predicted that other makers would ignore this reduction. However, much publicity was accorded the reduction, and buyers began to press their regular sources of supply for similar reductions. Accordingly, all makers of that grade of steel have by now met the reduction.

The higher freight rates on coal, coke, ore and limestone will advance the cost of pig-iron making by 40 cents per ton. In addition, the consumer of pig iron will have to pay 45 cents a ton more for delivery from basing point to consuming plant provided he uses railroads. The cost of steelmaking will be raised 50c to 75c per ton.

It is predicted therefore that iron and steel prices will be quite generally advanced when books are opened on May 20 for third-quarter delivery. It is said further that much steel for third-quarter consumption will be bought during second quarter, which is what happened in 1934, thereby making June the briskest month of the year.

Operations Higher

The average rate of steel operations during the first quarter of the year was 49.32 per cent of capacity compared with 40.27 per cent for the first quarter of last year. Production during March was at the average of 49.18 per cent as against 51.61 per cent in February which proves to have been the peak month since June of last year.

Pig iron production in March was a fraction of 1 per cent less than that for February, though there had been a net gain of one active furnace, the final figures bearing out predictions that the net change of furnaces in March would prove unusually small.

What used to be regarded as minor outlets for steel are rapidly becoming major ones. Production of electric refrigerators during the first two months has been 80 per cent greater than for the corresponding two months of 1934, this affording a very good outlet for steel sheets.

Steel barrels afford a quantity outlet for steel which was not expected five years ago. There has been an especially good demand for steel from the makers of wheelbarrows and smokestacks, two unrelated and miscellaneous outlets.

Pig iron demand continues very dull in the East. Though it might be to the advantage of consumers to anticipate needs, they are not financially able.

Swiss Bank's Gold Stock Still Ample

ZURICH, Switz., April 8 (AP)—The National Swiss Bank, after a week in which it lost 119,000,000 francs ($38,080,000) in gold and gold exchange, reported today that the Swiss franc still is backed by more than 93 per cent gold holdings.

The situation of the bank as of April 6 showed gold holdings of 1,600,000,000 francs and ascribed the drain of gold to Paris as caused by agitation in the exchange market because of the devaluation of the Belgian belga.

U. S. Must Buy to Get Soviet Trade, Says Boyeff

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—To develop American exports to Russia, Ivan V. Boyeff, chairman of the Board of Directors of Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency in the United States, declared that this country must import more Russian commodities.

Mr. Boyeff spoke at a luncheon in his honor given by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce at the Bankers Club. The Soviet Ambassador, Alexander A. Troyanovsky, was also a speaker.

"It goes without saying," Mr. Boyeff declared, "the possibility of increasing our purchases here will depend also on the elimination of obstacles to the admission of our products into this country."

"The Soviet Union," he said, "has every desire to bring about a broad development of economic and trade contacts with the United States.

"We have not changed our previous attitude on this matter in any way."

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Allegheny Steel
Amer. Machine & Foundry
Best & Co.
California Packing
Connecticut Railway & Light
Consolidated Oil
Continental Can
Newberry (J. J.) Co.
Norwalk Tire & Rubber
Procter & Gamble
U. S. & Foreign Securities
Virginian Railway
Woolworth (F. W.) Co.

Little Impetus Given Grain By Markets Abroad

Corn Takes Leadership at Chicago—Covering by Short Interest

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 8—Surprising strength in foreign markets, compared with the sluggishness which characterized them for many months, gave wheat buying a little impetus at times last week.

However, the response here was quite indifferent, and late in the week prices dropped sharply, when the trend abroad was reversed.

Corn was really the leader here last week, short covering and more general outside buying at times, giving the market a substantial advance. The corn strength was imparted in a measure to oats, with the May delivery of both grains working upward faster than the deferred months.

In corn and oats the strong features of the statistical situation were brought to the front again, with local stocks compared with the open interest in a way that started shorts to covering on quite a generous scale.

Total Stocks of Corn Small

Local stocks of corn total only 4,568,000 bushels, of which only 1,228,000 bushels are in public houses available for delivery; and oats stocks at Chicago total only 2,450,000 bushels. The open interest in May corn is approximately 31,000,000 bushels and in May oats, 13,718,000 bushels.

About 5,000,000 bushels of corn are in store at Canadian lake ports which could be brought back to Chicago for delivery if necessary, but the amount in store at points where the corn would be available is small compared with last year at this time, and stocks of all grains are decreasing steadily.

At the top price for the weekly May corn was 9⅝c over the low point made about the middle of March. Reports that Argentina was offering corn laid down at Chicago at 1½c under our May checked buying, and helped bring a fair reaction late in the week.

Grain Supplies Decreasing

In all grains supplies are decreasing steadily and substantially, while the country offerings are exceptionally small. Neither declines nor advances have served to stimulate country selling except in an extremely modest way, which indicates that farm offerings are being absorbed by feeders in local sections.

Private reports for April indicated 430,000,000 bushels corn back on the farms as of April, compared with 834,000,000 a year ago. The total now estimated on the farms is about 200,000,000 bushels under the average disappearance of the last five years.

Oats farm reserves were estimated at 184,000,000 bushels and of wheat 75,000,000 bushels. The corn visible is now less than one third the total of a year ago.

Argentina and Australia have shipped a large percentage of their surplus, and Broomhall the English statistician now estimates remaining supplies for export in those two countries at 75,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

Scarcity of Cotton In Southern States

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 8 (AP)—Cotton is now about the scarcest thing in Dixie, T. M. Marchant, past president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, said here today.

"Mills have difficulty in buying enough cotton for their uses," Mr. Marchant said. "The Government owns most of the cotton and there is little to be had elsewhere. That is why many mills have so much trouble getting enough to supply their needs, for the Government will not sell at the existing figure.

"The day of mills buying from cotton dealers appears to be over, for cotton firms are just about out of business and cannot get any cotton to sell."

Sharp Rise in Foreign Business Is Predicted

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—Substantial increases in foreign business, not only for his company but for all American industry, were predicted by T. J. Watson, president of International Business Machines Corporation, at the annual stockholders' meeting.

He revealed that the company is building a factory at Milan, Italy. Also that its South American business is growing rapidly, Brazil having led the 79 countries in which the company does business.

Referring to the foreign field, Mr. Watson said: "In the United States we have 6 per cent of the world population and we manufacture 50 per cent of all the manufactured goods of the world and consume 90 per cent of what we produce. It does not require very much vision to realize that there is a great market for all American business in the foreign field."

Diminishing Vigor Toward Recovery In First Quarter

Institute Sees Further Slowing—Pending Legislation a Factor

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—Although general business activity for the first quarter as a whole will probably be at a considerably higher rate than a year ago, this higher rate was "overshadowed by the diminishing vigor of the expansion movement and the accumulation of evidence that a recession was in the making," according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its current publication.

"Pessimism was enhanced by uncertainty and apprehension over federal legislation," it says, "especially in view of the radical proposals which are before Congress for consideration. This pessimism was reflected in a downward trend of security prices which, in the case of both stocks and bonds, are now noticeably lower than a year ago, despite the higher rate of business activity."

Pessimism Warranted

The institute adds:

"Nothing has yet developed to modify the expectation that the nation's purchasing power this year will be lower than last. Consequently, since business activity during the first quarter was at a higher rate than a year ago, it is evident that there has been overexpansion which, sooner or later, must be corrected by curtailment. The present outlook is that this corrective movement will be definitely in evidence during the second quarter."

The institute makes the statement that the "curtailment of crop yields last year is one of the major reasons why the United States will not recover from the depression in 1935.

"On the basis of the 1934 harvests," the report says, "it may be estimated that the quantity of farm products marketed in 1935 will show a decrease of about 33 per cent from the pre-depression volume in 1929. Good harvests in 1935 are essential to any marked economic improvement in 1936."

The institute also takes a pessimistic attitude toward the railroads, the outlook for which, it says, is "decidedly unfavorable." With the increased operating costs in the first quarter of this year, net railroad operating income consequently declined sharply. On April 1, the railroad became burdened by a further increase in labor costs, it is added.

Period of Uncertainty

With scant possibility of Congress adjourning before the end of the second quarter, in view of the slow progress it has made during the past three months and the amount of important unfinished business still to be acted upon, the institute concludes that business is facing a fairly prolonged period of uncertainty and anxiety.

The unfinished business before Congress includes: (1) the soldiers' bonus bill; (2) social security legislation involving old-age pensions and unemployment insurance; (3) the holding company bill which provides for the eventual abolishment of public utility holding companies; (4) the banking bill providing for increased centralization of banking control in the Federal Reserve Board; (5) legislation extending, modifying or abolishing the NRA; (6) amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act increasing the Government's control over the marketing of farm products; (7) the Wagner National Labor Relations Bill giving the Government complete control of employer and employee relations and removing minority rights from employees; (8) amendment of the Federal Trade Commission law to permit federal inquisition of every business in the country; (9) legislation making oil and coal public utilities under the control of the Government; (10) creation of an "Intermediate Industrial Credit Corporation," permitting the Government to extend credit to small and medium-sized commercial and industrial establishments; (11) control of motor carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission; and (12) the Black bill restricting work to 30 hours a week.

Speyer & Co. Quits Foreign Bondholders' Council

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 6—Financial support has been withdrawn from the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council by Speyer & Company. The concern has been active in marketing Brazilian dollar bonds in recent years.

The firm was reported not to have concurred with the result of the negotiations between the council and the Brazilian Government, which called for sharp reductions in debt service by Brazil.

It was confirmed recently by offices of the council that the Speyer contribution of $2500 to the council has been returned. It is reported that the firm is one of the largest, but not the largest, of the council's contributors which are chiefly banks and houses of issue.

Land Banks Offer Issue of $162,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 8—A new issue of $162,000,000 of 10-20 year consolidated Federal Land Bank bonds, bearing 3¼ per cent interest and dated May 1, 1935, is being offered to the investing public today, according to a statement made here by W. I. Myers, Farm Credit Administration Governor.

These bonds are being offered for the purpose of refunding 5 per cent individual Federal Land Bank bonds, the entire outstanding issues of which have been called for payment May 1, 1935.

Pay of Corporation Officials Hold Generally at 1933 Rate

Top Salary Thus Far Reported to SEC Is $125,000 Paid U. S. Rubber Co. Chairman—Only Few Are Maintained at the 1929 Figure

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—How the pay of many big corporation executives rose last year was shown by their reports to the federal trade and securities commissions.

Francis B. Davis, chairman of the United States Rubber Company, for example, got $125,000 last year, compared with $107,560 in 1933. J. D. A. Morrow, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, received $74,440 last year and $30,780 two years before.

The figures were too few to give a definite indication of the trend throughout the thousands of American corporations, officials said, adding that in some cases changes in official capacity probably accounted for changes.

Most salaries and other compensation reported to the commission were maintained in 1934 at the 1932-33 rate, although in a few cases there were declines.

James H. Rand Jr., president of Remington-Rand, Inc., received a boost in compensation from $76,128 in 1932 to $94,120 in 1934, but George Horace Lorimer, editor of the Saturday Evening Post, got $100,000 in 1934, compared with $118,750 in 1932. The earnings of William E. Levis, Alton, Ill., president of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, increased from $59,166 in 1932 to $100,000 in 1934.

The figures cover officials who so far this year have reported 1934 salaries of more than $50,000 to the Securities Commission.

The comparisons showed that few salaries have attained their 1929 proportions.

In the following table the figures for 1928 to 1933 inclusive are from the Trade Commission report, and the 1934 figures are from corporation reports to the Securities Commission.

Official	1929	1933	1934
Edward L. Shea, president, Tide Water Oil Co.	$73,553	$50,000	$40,999
William F. Humphrey, president, Tide Water Associated Oil Co.	92,555	12,000	60,000
Frederick P. Small, president, American Express Co.	84,380	70,125	68,665
M. G. Gibbs, president Peoples Drug Company	50,000	40,000	50,000
P. W. Litchfield, chairman, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	101,000	...	81,000
Burnett W. Robbins,			
General Outdoor Adv. Company	...	56,250	56,390
Louis Block, chairman, Crown Zellerbach Corp.	75,160	67,500	67,500
William F. R. Murrie, president, Hershey Chocolate Corp.	66,550	66,550	91,500
Milton Dammann, president, American Safety Razor Company	45,000	54,000	59,740
J. B. De Mesquita, secretary, American Safety Razor Company	45,000	40,500	52,365
James H. Rand Jr., president, Remington-Rand, Inc.	75,000	80,000	94,120
Francis H. Brownell, chairman, American Smelting & Refining Company	108,000	100,000	100,000
Simon Guggenheim, president, American Smelting & Refining Co.	50,000	40,500	50,000
Jacob France, president, Mid-Continent Petroleum Company	125,000	81,000	81,000
Martin J. Condon, president, American Snuff Co.	70,119	50,000	64,256
George Horace Lorimer, editor, Sat. Eve. Post	120,995	100,000	100,000
Francis B. Davis, chairman, United States Rubber Co.	125,550	96,136	125,000
C. B. Ames, chairman, Texas Co.	101,353	75,000	75,000
William Dekraft, chairman finance committee, U. S. Rubber Co.	36,600	31,532	50,700
P. S. Collins, vice-president, Curtis Publishing Co.	79,965	60,750	60,750
P. A. Healy, vice-president, Curtis Publishing Co.	46,191	54,000	53,999
J. D. A. Morrow, pres., Pittsburgh Coal Co.	36,000	24,772	74,440
Louis S. Cates, pres., Phelps-Dodge Corp.	...	75,000	76,440
Frank W. Lovejoy, pres., Eastman Kodak Co.	85,050	90,000	90,903
William G. Stuber, chairman, Eastman Kodak Co.	114,425	49,500	61,230
F. T. Bedford, pres., Penick & Ford, Ltd.	106,213	50,000	50,000
A. W. H. Lenders, vice-pres., Penick & Ford, Ltd.	74,349	38,000	52,175
William T. Nardin, vice-pres., Pet Milk Co.	52,295	36,000	50,456
William E. Levis, pres., Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	42,596	100,000	100,000

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Refunding was again the major activity in Wall Street last week. All down the line, from the Gargantuan operations of the United States Treasury to the registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission of corporate refunding offers, the chief activity of the financial district was taking care of strong debtors who want to reap the benefit of the present low interest rates.

The registration with the SEC of a bond issue of $73,000,000 by Southern California Edison was the high point of the week's capital market developments. This offer is the largest yet to be registered with the SEC, as well as bearing the lowest coupon for any utility offering of its kind in American financial history.

During March $237,000,000 of capital offerings were made to the public, against only $70,000,000 in February and $107,000,000 in March of last year. And $281,000,000 of such issues were registered with the SEC, including five issues of over $20,000,000. These figures do not include the U. S. Treasury exchange offering of about $1,900,000,000 of 2⅞ per cent bonds, which expired last Wednesday, or its call of over $2,400,000,000 of First Liberty bonds for June 15.

More Refunding Coming

Moreover this heavy rate of offerings bids fair to continue. This week the Federal Land Banks are offering $165,000,000 of 3¼ per cent bonds to refund the same amount of outstanding 5's. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation is expected to refund some large blocks of high-coupon obligations very soon. New York City calls $50,000,000 of bonds tomorrow. There are rumors of coming deals to refund $70,000,000 of Duquesne Light bonds and $135,000,000 of Union Oil of California obligations. Security analysts are scanning lists of high-grade obligations and the cash and credit position of the companies back of them.

The gyrations of the guilder and franc seemed to the Street to corroborate its fears that belga revaluation has started another series of exchange crises. The sharp fall of the guilder in the latter part of the week was considered of more significance than the rally on Saturday. Gold is beginning to flow into New York again at an accelerating pace, while heavy movements between European capitals are under way, out of Holland and Switzerland into Paris and out of the Continent into London. The sharp rise in domestic Belgian prices which followed Van Zeeland's announcement is expected to provide political help for devaluation advocates in France, Switzerland and Holland.

The Street stuck to its bearishness even in the face of the buying orders from the rest of the country which produced a nice little rally in stock prices last week. The burden of the Street's worry is the now standard shibboleth among stock market bears—"uncertainty." This fear of uncertainty in politics, in business and in international exchange offsets in many minds the fact that business continues to belie recent predictions of a decline. The Street sees no definite indication of which way business is to turn in the next three months.

Utilities Lead Rally

The rally was led by the utilities. The revived confidence in this group had several causes. Hope is rising that the Rayburn antiholding company bill will be modified. TVA director Lilienthal's testimony before the House Commerce Committee was considered weak. The testimony of the representative of the National Association of (State) Utility Commissioners before the same committee was heartening to stockholders.

A simultaneous rally in rail equities and second-grade rail bonds had a similar scattering of causes. There are rumors that the rails will soon initiate a petition for wage reductions. The Supreme Court ruling against the sale by the RFC of pledged rail collateral was welcomed. Nevertheless, the fear of eastern reorganizations persists. The roads continue to show more gross income than last year and report less net.

Peace again prevails in the stock exchange, with the definite news that the nominating committee has bowed to the storm. Mr. Whitney withdraws. Mr. Gay's name takes his place on the ticket, implying the certainty of election to the presidency of the exchange for next year. Hostilities are apparently at an end.

New Deal on 'Change

The change in the presidency marks a new deal in the Exchange, with the powerful conservative forces long in the saddle now ousted. Important changes in the internal machinery of the Exchange are expected to follow shortly, with revamping of important committees dealing with law, public relations, and so forth. The activities of the consulting committee of ten outsiders will probably be enlarged. The change is roughly a victory of the commission house and out-of-town members against the traders found daily on the floor of the Exchange.

The Treasury statement for March 30 showed a handsome surplus of $50,000,000 for the month and an increase in the quarter-date income tax payments of almost $100,000,000. The deficit for the fiscal year to March 30 was $2,200,000,000, or only about 87 per cent of the deficit for the same period of last year. The end of the current fiscal year is likely to show a total deficit of only about $2,700,000,000 against official predictions of about $4,900,000,000 and an actual deficit last year of about $4,000,000,000.

To the Street one of the least happy items of news in a fairly successful week was the sale of a seat on the stock exchange at $65,000, the lowest price since 1919. Seats sold as high as $90,000 this year, and $190,000 last year. Brokers are no longer the monied people in the Street. The big speculation has moved into commodities or foreign exchange, and the big business for some time to come is apparently going to be in bonds instead of stocks, refunding issues instead of fresh borrowings, and big flotations instead of big trading operations.

Idle Mexican Mine Region Again Highly Productive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., April 8—Business the State of Mexico, which for more than a century was extremely productive and which recently has been more or less idle, is again becoming highly productive, says the Ministry of National Economy.

The region is known as Temascaltepec, many of whose mines have been abandoned for more than 10 years, and which are now being placed into operation again.

Bank Deposits Up $3,000,000,000 For Last Half of 1934

Now Total $50,000,000,000—About $39,000,000,000 in Insured Banks

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—A $3,000,000,000 increase in bank deposits in the last six months of 1934 has just been disclosed by officials of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The corporation gave no explanation of the increase in deposits but persons familiar with banking and business trends contended it was due largely to heavy government expenditures for emergency purposes.

Deposits $50,000,000,000

Total bank deposits in the United States on December 31 were put at slightly less than $50,000,000,000. The corporation reported insured deposits of $38,994,264,000 on that date in the 14,135 insured banks. Mortimer J. Fox, chief statistician of the corporation, estimated deposits of mutual savings banks, not included in the report, amounted to $10,000,000,000 while the 1060 uninsured banks had deposits of $506,000,000, and private bank deposits were estimated at about $400,000,000.

This total of $49,900,264,000 compared with a total of $46,672,119,000 on June 30, last, for all banks, as reported by the Comptroller of Currency in his last annual report. Insured bank deposits rose $1,800,000,000, and inter-bank deposits leaped $1,000,000,000.

"An important factor in these increases was the year-end accumulation of checks deposited but not yet collected," said Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the corporation.

Loans and Investments

The statement showed that the insured banks own securities of the United States and those fully guaranteed by the United States of $11,712,411,000.

Other loans and investments were given as follows:

Obligations of states, their political subdivisions, territorial and insular possessions, $2,410,628,000.

Foreign securities, $296,078,000.

Other bonds, stocks and securities, $3,604,929,000.

Stocks in Federal Reserve Banks, $146,553,000.

Loans and discounts, including overdrafts, $14,602,317,000.

Total loans and investments, $32,772,946,000.

Besides deposits of $38,904,284,000, the insured banks liabilities included:

Owed others than stockholders, included circulation, bills payable and discounts, acceptances and "other liabilities," $1,291,238,000.

Capital funds, including stock, notes and debentures, surplus, undivided profits and reserves, $6,151,300,000 in stock sold to the RFC.

These bring the total liabilities to $46,436,802,000.

March Construction $22,869,000 Above Month of February

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—Engineering construction awards in March totaled $90,958,000, an increase of $22,869,000 over the February figure, according to the monthly report of Engineering News-Record. While the total is lower than March of last year, it represents a larger number of medium sized and smaller projects, since the March 1934 total was dominated by large federal work in the South and the Ford steel mills in the industrial building group.

The March total of awards included $68,874,000 for public work, of which $13,493,000 was federal construction, and $22,084,000 for private work, which was less than the corresponding month last year for the first time this year.

The report shows that public building awards for last month were 60 per cent above February and slightly higher than March a year ago. Highway awards increased slightly to $19,568,000, but continued below the volume of awards in 1934.

The Middle Atlantic territory increased its gain over last year, and to date is the only territory running ahead of a year ago. New England contract awards are running neck to neck with last year, while awards in the South show the effect of not having large federal awards to duplicate those of last year, the News-Record says.

For the past week, higher public awards raised the total engineering construction to $25,156,000, the News-Record further reports. This compares with $18,584,000 last week and the average week of $26,602,000 in April, 1934.

General Motors Sales Increased

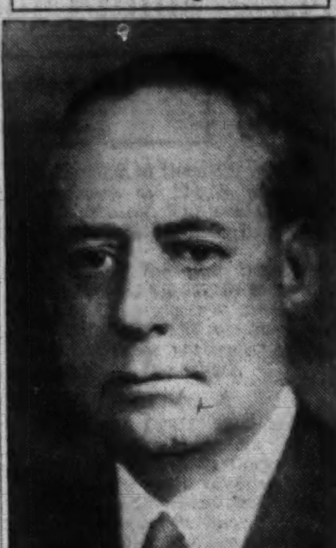
NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Sales of General Motors Corp. to consumers in the United States during March totaled 126,691 units compared with 77,297 in February and 98,174 in March last year.

Sales to dealers in the United States during the month were 132,622 compared with 92,907 in February and 119,858 in March, 1934. Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, plus overseas shipments were 169,302 units compared with 121,146 in February and 153,250 in March last year.

March sales in all three classifications were the largest for any month since 1929.

For the first quarter sales to consumers in the United States were 258,093 cars and trucks compared with 180,523 in the like period last year. Sales to dealers in the United States were 301,256 compared with 248,270 and total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada plus overseas shipments were 388,716 compared with 316,604.

Exchange Nominee



Underwood

Charles R. Gay

Senior Partner of Whitehouse & Co. Official Candidate for Presidency of the New York Stock Exchange

ICC to Investigate How Railroad Loans By RFC 'Leaked Out'

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Interstate Commerce Commission officials today began an investigation of a "leak" through which Wall Street learned last Saturday afternoon of its approval of extension of a Reconstruction Corporation loan to the New York Central Railroad and approval of a new loan to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The two decisions were made public today. Usually, it requires four to six days for mimeographing or printing between the time decisions are reached and the time they are made public.

Complying with the law the corporation found that neither railroad was in need of financial reorganization. It approved extension of $15,600,000 of RFC loans to the New York Central maturing during 1933.

In the Baltimore & Ohio case the Commission approved a loan of $5,000,000 and the extension for two years of a $7,000,000 loan maturing April 8.

The reports that reached Wall Street were so detailed that news stories published yesterday morning from that source listed even the collateral to be posted by the railroad companies.

U. S. Gold Imports During '34 Largest In Nation's History

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The Bureau of Foreign Commerce reports that more gold flowed into the United States from foreign countries in 1934 than in any previous year in the history of the country.

The record import of $1,187,000,000 worth of gold, which exceeded previous records even on the old dollar-value basis, was credited by the bureau partly to the return of American capital which had fled this country, and partly to a rush of foreign capital to America, seeking to escape the unsettled monetary conditions abroad.

Commodity Prices Resume an Upward Trend During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—Wholesale commodity prices reversed the downward trend of the preceding two weeks and again turned upward for the week of March 30, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sharp advances in prices of foods were responsible for the increase in the combined index. Fuel and lighting materials and metals and metal products were fractionally higher. Average prices of farm products, hides and leather products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs were lower, while those for textile products, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities were stationary.

This week's index is 7¼ per cent higher than for the corresponding week of 1934 and 31¾ per cent higher than two years ago, when the indexes were 73.4 and 60.1, respectively.

Commodity groups	March 30 1935	March 23 1935	March 31 1934	April 1 1933
All commodities	78.9	78.8	73.4	60.1
Farm products	77.5	77.6	61.4	43.4
Foods	81.8	81.1	66.5	54.7
Hides & Lea prds	85.7	85.8	89.4	69.9
Textile products	68.8	68.8	75.8	51.0
Textile products	68.8	68.8	75.8	51.0
Fuel & Lite matls	74.2	74.0	72.4	63.2
Metals & Met prds	85.0	84.9	86.4	77.0
Building materials	84.9	85.0	86.3	70.4
Chemicals & drugs	80.4	80.9	75.8	71.6
Housefgs goods	81.9	81.9	82.5	72.3
Miscellaneous	68.8	68.8	69.3	57.7
All cmds other than frm prds and fds	77.3	77.3	78.6	65.7

Charles R. Gay Is Nominated As Exchange Head

New Regime Aims to Serve Public—Whitney to Be on Governing Board

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 8—A new deal in the administration of the New York Stock Exchange became a fact today with the official nomination of Charles R. Gay for president to succeed Richard Whitney, incumbent president who has been at the helm during the past five years of depression, bitter recrimination and stringent Washington legislation.

At the same time, R. Lawrence Oakley, chairman of the stock exchange nominating committee made public the complete slate for treasurer and the governing body, which amounts to almost a clean sweep as only two governors were renamed to the group. These were Edward C. Fielder and John W. Hanes.

Mr. Gay, who is senior partner in Whitehouse and Company, one of the oldest firms in Wall Street, accepted the post in a statement today and voiced the keynote of his administration, which will be education of the public as to the exact functions of the exchange in an effort to regain its confidence.

Mr. Whitney a Governor

The struggle between the two camps, which looked as though it would end with an independent candidate—Mr. Whitney—in competition with the candidate of the nominating committee for the first time in the history of the exchange, was amicably settled last Friday when Mr. Whitney's decision to withdraw from the contest was made known and also that he would accept the nomination for a place on the governing body. This was offered him today and thus the administrative body will have the benefit of Mr. Whitney's vast experience in the brokerage field.

Warren B. Nash, present treasurer, was named to the governing body also to serve for four years, and Benjamin H. Brinton was nominated to succeed him as treasurer. Other members named for a four-year term were E. Burd Grubb, formerly president of the New York Curb Exchange; H. Terry Morrison, Winton G. Rossiter, David W. Smyth, Robert L. Stott and Alfred E. Thurber. William McC. Martin Jr. was nominated to serve for a one year term.

In accordance with the recent rule of the securities and exchange commission, the nominating committee named eight non-member office partners to the governing body. These are: Nelson I. Asiel and Paul H. Davis, to serve one year; Dr. Herman B. Baruch and Robert Vose White, for two years; Robert A. Drysdale and Henry Rogers Winthrop, for three years, and Howland S. Davis and Gayer G. Dominick, for four years.

Sees New Day Ahead

"I think a new day has come," Mr. Gay declared in his acceptance statement. "The exchange is alive to the necessity of proving that it does perform a vital public service. Its membership is made up of a group of conscientious, self-respecting men, who are proud that they are obligated, in their relation to each other and to the public, to conform to 'just and equitable principles of trade.' I have been in intimate association with hundreds of them over a period of years, and the word or every one of them is as good as his bond.

"There is no mystery about the exchange. We want the public to know just how we handle the orders entrusted to us and discharge the responsibilities placed upon us. Such a campaign of education will necessitate patience on our part. We shall welcome constructive criticism."

After paying tribute to the loyal and faithful service of Mr. Whitney, Mr. Gay stated that probably the reason a great portion of the public have lost confidence in the exchange was because "we have been too self-sufficient, too self-centered" and "have not been frank to admit our mistakes."

He praised the spirit of friendly co-operation between the SEC and the exchange, adding that "in a cordial interchange of constructive thought lies the remedy for the ills of the past."

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station
INTEREST BEGINS APR. 15

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING

Work-Relief Bill in Transit?

Farley Prefers Job in Cabinet

River and Harbor Funds Asked

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8—With the exception that the Work Relief Bill will be made law "somewhere between Jacksonville and Washington," Congress turned to its other tasks here today somewhat more heartily than for weeks.

President Roosevelt will be in town late tomorrow, and his announcement is soon expected of the details of the work-relief set-up, including authentic information of the men at the helm and the precise direction in which the broadly subdivided funds are to be spent.

But, while the House continued an unexpected antiwar demonstration and the Senate dozed along in food-and-drug debate, the alphabetical agencies were on their toes to receive more than crumbs, but substantial chunks of pie, from the five-billion-dollar table that has been set up. And even NRA, the present Cinderella, despite the President's disclaimers, was a little happier as the Department of Justice finally took the definite step of going to court in its behalf.

Signed in Transit: The five-billion dollar works relief bill is in all probability being signed under rather dramatic circumstances as President Roosevelt's special train dashes from Jacksonville, Fla., to Washington. Such is the expectation at the White House, for attachés sent to Florida not only the bill, but authorization papers for spending the money, which cannot be used until the bill is actually signed. The President requested these, and evidently plans to make the bill law "somewhere in transit."

Thus, perhaps for the first time in American history, a legislative measure of transcendant importance is signed at no particular place, but along several hundreds of yards or miles of countryside!

The White House secretariat had already made plans for the President's arrival here at 6:30 tomorrow morning, including no Congressmen, no brass bands, and no speeches about fighting barracuda and ability now to cope with Congress. But these were deferred when it was learned that the President would proceed straight to New York for the funeral of his first cousin, the Minister to Canada, Warren Delano Robbins.

But the Chief Executive is hastening back to Washington, for the many tasks piled up here. When he arrives the wheels will start moving, and it is expected, with dazzling speed.

President Roosevelt must set up the organization to spend his millions, and plans two groups: An advisory committee under Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and an allocation board under the President himself, and comprising his closest advisers. He must see dozens of people right away. He must start the most colossal spending-spree in world peacetime history.

Mr. Farley's Two Offices: Around the question of James A. Farley's resignation from one of his two major offices beats a bitter controversy. No quarter is asked or given by either side.

The latest development was a flock of week-end news stories, printed in prominent and reputable newspapers, announcing flatly Mr. Farley's impending resignation from the Cabinet. Most convincing was a New York story, in a leading paper, evidently written by a close associate of the astute Postmaster General.

Comes Monday, and at the White House Stephen T. Early, the President press secretary, announces that he has just talked with the Postmaster General, that the resignation stories are "silly," that his reputation as a reliable press secretary is staked on the accuracy of this denial.

If in future any resignation comes, said Mr. Early, it would probably be as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The Postmaster General is enormously proud of his record in the department, wishes to stick to this job and, if necessary, let the political work slide. And besides, Mr. Farley is known to be ambitious of higher public office—whether in the Governor's chair at Albany or even higher. The cabinet is certainly a better springboard for these ambitions than a mere national chairmanship.

Altogether, therefore, observers conclude that as of today the Farley resignation stories are "wet." They seem to come from sources hostile to the Postmaster General, on Capitol Hill and otherwise. And in the view of many, Senator Huey Long's demands for the Farley resignation rendered it politically impossible, at least for some time.

Yet the anomaly of Mr. Farley's two jobs remains as glaring as ever, particularly after other dual office-holders were forced out. The situation continues now with the advice and consent of the White House, and its moral continues to furnish fuel to all who believe the nation has been Tammanyized.

Pork—Old Style: One of the most time-honored forms of political "pork" made a bid for revival today when the House took up an omnibus rivers and harbors bill, authorizing expenditure of $272,000,000 for 204 waterways improvements.

What with PWA and other forms of spending directly by the executive branch of the Government, such devices as rivers and harbors bills have gone out of fashion during recent years. The last was signed by President Hoover on July 3, 1930. The House passed one in 1932, but the Senate never took action on it.

Since then there has been many a longing backward glance to the good old days when Congress handed out the money itself and a member of Congress could always claim credit at election time for a water project in the home district. Under the new-deal system spending is put on a somewhat less political basis—going, in theory if not always in practice, to places where the need is greatest. The local Congressman finds its harder to get the credit.

PWA and the War Department have allocated $58,067,499 to be spent on 77 of the projects covered by the new bill. The bill would provide more for these particular projects as well as for the others.

Permanent CCC: Here are some of the accomplishments of the Civilian Conservation Corps during its first two years of operation as reported to President Roosevelt by its chief, Robert Fechner.

Jobs supplied to more than 1,000,000 men, supporting 3,000,000 dependents, with lasting mental and physical benefits to them.

Ten to twenty years' advancement in forestry and park development throughout the nation.

Stimulation of business recovery by expenditure of more than $367,000,000 for manufactured goods, foodstuffs, automotive equipment, construction material and other articles used by the camps.

Hundreds of millions of dollars added to the natural resource wealth of the nation through work done by the enrolled men.

Mr. Fechner told the President that the CCC is capable of doubling its present enrollment to 600,000 men if so ordered. "Plans for increasing the corps have been prepared and the co-operating organizations stand ready to execute them," his report states. "The CCC has proved so effective as a relief and conservation agency," added Mr. Fechner, "that I recommend it be made a permanent part of the federal establishment."

Dust Funds: The most urgent demands of the new $4,000,000,000 work relief bill will come from the dust and drought harassed states of the West.

A special conference of Senators and Congressmen from five of these states drew up a resolution today providing for the earmarking of $150,000,000 from the fund for soil erosion work.

Meanwhile Hugh H. Bennett, director of the soil erosion service, said his agency is geared for "extensive expansion" as soon as some of the work relief funds are allotted to it. He intimated that he was looking for something over $40,000,000 for this year's projects.

Indicative of the growth of the erosion problems is the increasingly important position of the soil erosion service in the governmental set-up. Established with public works funds as a temporary organization in the Department of the Interior, it has recently been transferred to the Agriculture Department with the understanding that it will become a permanent part of the land-planning division. A bill providing regular annual appropriations for the service is now pending in Congress.

Planting in connection with the forest service a 1000-mile treebelt to stretch from Canada to Texas has been begun in two Texas and 13 Oklahoma counties. Planters will move northward with the spring.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints: Independent painters of nineteenth century, Paris. Through April 28.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11; admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. European drawings from the Loeser collection. Through April 27. Exhibition of prints and drawing of the Fountain. Through April 27. Water color drawings by Ruskin. Through April 27.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of imported textiles from Germany and other handwork.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include "The Story of Mollusks," X-ray photographs and descriptive labels. Also exhibition of original stamp posters made by children of Greater Boston. Through April 15.

Clarendon Studio—Exhibition of Cape Cod pictures by Wendall Rogers. Through April 14.

Doll and Richards—Paintings by Hoyland Bettinger; water colors by Kay Peterson and Dwight Shepler. Through April 13.

Vose Galleries—Mickey Mouse art and other drawings by Walt Disney. Through April 13. Oils, etchings and pastels by Mario Rendina. Through April 20.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Nineteenth century paintings in all varieties. Rogers groups.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition by Marion Monks Chase. Through April 20.

Foster Brothers—Group of lithographs of cathedrals and churches of Italy. Through April 13.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by John P. Benson. Through April 20.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Color studies by Charles K. Johnson. Through April.

Women's City Club—Exhibition of etchings and paintings of dogs by Diana Thorne. Through April 15.

Copley Society—Paintings by Clara DeSilva. April 8-19.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—Portraits and sketches by Gardner Cox. Through April 20.

Boston Art Club—One hundred best posters from art week competition. Through April 13.

Holman's Print Shop—Specimens of all graphic processes. Through April 13.

Number Ten Gallery—Paintings of Spain by R. Dieus, also Peter Pezzati's work. Through April 27.

Brittany Coffee Shop—Water color portraits by Lucille K. Chapman. Through April 22.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Alphonse Shelton. Through April 20.

Connick Studio—Exhibition of stained glass designs.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Bertha Remick, Pauline Haynes Shirer and B. Hunter Watt. April 30.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of landscapes in oil by Elizabeth Miller Lombingier. Through April 22.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday]

Quezon Honored

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, was hailed as "the future first president of the Philippine islands" at a dinner April 6 in his honor.

Current Artistic Events

The Opera Season in Boston

BOSTON'S brief season of opera closed Saturday, with "Faust" in the afternoon and "Lucia" in the evening. "Faust" was distinguished chiefly by the presence in the cast of Ezio Pinza, representing Mephistopheles. He sang sonorously and gave a well defined and clearly individualized impersonation. Mme. Rethberg, who is not the most illusive of Marguerites, sang with her customary artistry, though she was not in her best voice. Mr. Martinelli, veteran of many a battle of music, seemed to be reserving himself for some more important occasion. Mr. Tibbett sang in his usual accomplished style. Mr. Hasselmans conducted a dull and lifeless performance.

The Metropolitan's career under the old management has now virtually come to an end. In Boston, at least, its concluding hours have been enveloped in a modified glory. The best offering of the week was undoubtedly "Meistersinger," in which Mr. Bodanzky and all the artists really extended themselves. There were excellent individual performances in some of the other operas, but in none of those which were seen by this commentator, except "Meistersinger," was there a unified artistic expression. The settings were for the most part antiquated, the stage management was stilted, the musical direction uninspired. Failure of three of the scheduled singers to appear was no doubt unavoidable, but their absence does not account for the shortcomings mentioned.

Boston is of course a provincial town, but it has a musical history. There are Bostonians who have heard opera before, and who are not sufficiently awed by the name of the Metropolitan Opera to put aside the evidence of their ears. The truth is that the Metropolitan is badly in need of rehabilitation. The new management has a tremendous opportunity. Let us hope that it will have the courage and the vision to meet it.
L. A. S.

"Lucia di Lammermoor"

Saturday night the opera was "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Lily Pons in the title role. Ella Vettori was the sympathetic Alisa, Nino Martini the badly-used Edgardo and Giuseppe de Luca the scheming and insistent Lord Ashton. If "Lakmé" appears to have been revived for the purpose of revealing top notes and a ballet, then "Lucia" must surely continue to exist for top notes alone. Without them the opera would be drab indeed, as performed by the Metropolitan Opera forces in the Boston Opera House Saturday night. The work of Mme. Pons, however, was an amazing example of what may be accomplished by the human voice. There were moments when she appeared to embroider the already florid score with extra quirks and turns, for which she received, literally, a roar of approval from the audience which packed the house. There were also shouts and at least 15 curtain calls—we stopped counting them.

But great as was the personal triumph of Mme. Pons, she could not wholly redeem the stilted action of the chorus nor the conventional characterizations of the remainder of the cast, although vocally each gave a commendable performance, especially Mr. Martini, who was content to sing his lines instead of shouting them. His top notes are of excellent quality. Mr. Panizza swung the opera along at a good pace, and the audience evidently took great pleasure in the melodies.

Peoples Symphony Orchestra

YESTERDAY afternoon in Jordan Hall the Peoples Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky conductor, gave the final concert of the present season. The program, all-Russian, opened with Rimsky-Korsakov's "Easter" Overture and proceeded to his tone poem, "Schéhérazade" and finally to the Borodin "Polovtsian Dances" from "Prince Igor," to which the Sevitzky Vocal Ensemble contributed some very melodious singing. The central portion of the program was given over to a performance by Ervin Nyiregyhazi of Tchaikovsky's Pianoforte Concerto in B flat minor.

This was a program well suited to the capabilities of the Peoples Symphony Orchestra, and it was able, through the dynamic leadership of Mr. Sevitzky, to infuse the music with brilliance and vivacity. The new members are becoming more at ease, and while technical perfection is not yet acquired, the performance yesterday was a vast improvement over previous ones, and well merited the tremendous enthusiasm of the audience which virtually filled both floor and gallery.

Mr. Nyiregyhazi performed the concerto with assurance and power—almost too much power, we felt, in the more lyrical passages. He possesses a ringing tone, which carries well above an orchestral accompaniment, but as yet he does not make use of nuances which would greatly add to his performance. The audience gave him an ovation.

The afternoon was not wholly given over to orchestral performance, however, for at the close of a taxing program, Mr. Sevitzky was presented with a gold memento from the orchestra, a huge basket of crimson carnations from the Vocal Ensemble and a mysterious box in white tissue and green satin ribbon. Having given freely of his time and energy, it was fitting that Mr. Sevitzky should be reminded of the esteem in which his associates hold him.
G. M. S.

Museum Acquisitions

SOME noteworthy acquisitions have been announced by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Of outstanding importance is a collection of Royal portrait coins presented in memory of Zoe Wilbur. There are over 500 coins, most of them gold, of Hellenistic, Roman, Sassanian, Byzantine, French, English and Scottish origin. They date from the time of Alexander to 1911. The Hellenistic group contains some coins stamped with the portrait heads of Parthian Kings. The English group begins with Edward III and includes portraits of most rulers to George V. The fact of the portraiture is of considerable significance artistically and historically. The likenesses of many of these rulers, made in other mediums, have disappeared.

The Museum is living up truly to its promise of purchases of contemporary American art. The latest purchase is a canvas, "View of New York," by Charles Sheeler. If any painter has disengaged himself from Parisian style dictation, Charles Sheeler is the one. His pictures mark the industrial age and its qualifying traits, the age which America symbolizes so thoroughly. Charles Sheeler delights to paint mechanical equipment with the functional forms emphasized. He paints the clean, flat surfaces, the straight, defining lines. In the Museum picture, he displays how his design is motivated by the standardized forms conditioned by machines. The modulations, the differentiations which are induced by feeling and the personal margin, are wanting altogether. It is a question at the moment whether the machine will influence all artistic products to the degree it has with Mr. Sheeler. Mr. Sheeler's "View of New York" is a room, with open window. He paints the objects in the room. That suffices for the view. We are still living in a day of eccentric and symbolic subject matter.
D. A.

North Carolina Tax Bar to Film Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Fred E. Pelton, representing the National Association of Motion Picture Producers, has just completed a survey of North Carolina made to determine whether this State affords conditions that warrant the establishment of the film industry here.

He held conferences with A. J. Maxwell, commissioner of revenue; Charles Powell, private secretary to Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus; R. B. Etheridge, director, and Paul Kelly, assistant director of the Department of Conservation and Development, and others high up in state circles. Mr. Powell and Mr. Kelly accompanied him on several of his tours of various sections of North Carolina, including territory around Raleigh, Durham, Burlington and Greensboro. Should North Carolina furnish the necessary qualifications and should the motion picture industry move its headquarters to this State, it would mean an annual expenditure of $150,000,000, Mr. Pelton said.

It was indicated by Mr. Pelton that the industry plans to leave California, due to conditions which it considers unsatisfactory. North Carolina's drawback, it was pointed out consists of its high tax rates.

"From a standpoint of geography, climate and varied scenery, your state is ideal," Mr. Pelton told those with whom he conferred here. "But we are planning to leave California because of excessive taxation, and apparently we would run into that again in North Carolina. However, we are going to make a thorough survey of this State, anyway."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, April 14

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOL, 1310kc.

New York

New York—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc, W9XAA, 49.34m.

Indiana

Terre Haute—First Church of Christ, Scientist, WBOW, 1310kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are new stations and changes in schedule of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science and is published in the Monitor as received. A complete list of these programs appears on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Time

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m.; Mondays, April 15, and Saturday, April 27, in cooperation with the Ministerial Association, 8 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.

Washington

Seattle—Mondays and Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KJR, 970kc.

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Candies, Novelties, Baskets, Children's Sweets
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at Easter time what makes a lovelier little gift than a pair, or 3 pair, of silk stockings
. . . exclusive with us . . .
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Famous for Quality Food and Service
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A Visit to Our Store Will Convince You
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"A Good Store in a Good Town"
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
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That will add an air of elegance to your ensemble.
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INSURANCE
of All Kinds
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DRAPERIES
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More for a Dollar Than a Dollar Will Buy Elsewhere

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SUITS! COATS! DRESSES!
This is your personal invitation to come in and view them all.
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HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

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Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
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The FRIENDLY SHOP
Smart, Feminine, Wearable
MILLINERY
Leading Colors and Materials
Many attractive new lines in the Gift Shop, Easter and Everyday Cards.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

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PRINTERS
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"Say It With Flowers"
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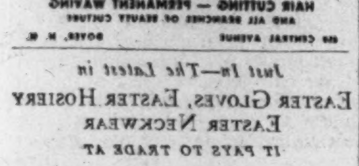
Greene's Flower Shop
FLORIST and DECORATOR
Manchester, N. H. Concord, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

DOVER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HAIR CUTTING — PERMANENT WAVING
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EASTER GLOVES, EASTER HOSIERY
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IT PAYS TO TRADE AT
ROSS'
376 CENTRAL AVENUE

Spring Is Here and We Are Ready With
NEW HATS, DRESSES, SUITS, HOSIERY, GLOVES and BAGS
Dress Up and Be Happy
Mrs. E. J. Michel
MORRILL BLDG.

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158 Washington Street Tel. 73
Groceries, Vegetables, Fruits, Canned Goods, Bread, Pies, Cakes and Fancy Cookies
WE DELIVER OUR GOODS

"DOVER DRUG"
PERFUME SECTION
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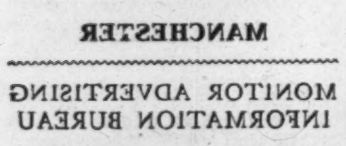
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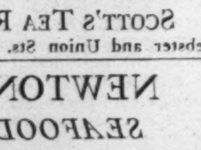
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Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
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Tubes — Vulcanizing
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Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and Dealers in All Kinds of Store Fixtures and Inside Woodwork, Upholstering and Furniture Repairing
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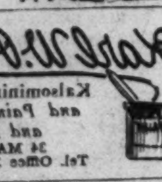
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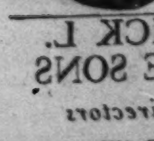
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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New Arrivals from the Nation's Leading Makers
Variety of Fine Woods
Complete Style Assortment

A. A. Mooney
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Open Thurs. and Sat. Eves. until 9 o'clock.

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For the Ladies
Because we have had many inquiries for a well tailored coat for these tweeds, we are able to show a number of models and colors in these
Beautiful Tailored Coats
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Smart Enough to Be Dressy Yet Delightfully Sporty
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Surpassing Fashion and Value in
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This Is to Be a WHITE Year
White for Graduation, for Lodge Work, for Sport Wear, or for Summer Afternoon.
You will want to see our charming styles—appointment in your own home call
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For quick heat and economy use
Manchester's Own Fuel
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Green Acres Farm Dairy
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Young Ladies' Spring Clothes
Children's Coats, Sizes 8 to 14
Sport and Dressy Models
$7.95 $8.95 $12.95
The Greatest Coats for Tiny Girls
Distinctive Styles, Sizes 2 to Three.
Two to Six Years
$2.98 to $8.98
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CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality Service
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New Spring Styles of Walk-Over and Enna Jettick Shoes
A family shoe store—shoes for all ages.
F. C. Remick & Co.
18 MARKET SQUARE

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Charles C. Johnson
160 UNION STREET TEL. 260

MILLINERY
that is distinctive in all the fashion favored styles and colors. Prices from $1.98-10.00
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Trunks and Travelers' Requisites
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TEL. 38 356 THAMES STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
357 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

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Facials, Haircuts, Permanent, etc.
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324 WESTMINSTER ST.
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MILLINERY
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CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
LYNCHBURG, VA.

Millner's
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
New Spring Arrivals in House Furnishings and Wearing Apparel
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

For Easter Shopping
NACHMAN'S
Can Suit You in Style and Price

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

Of Course, the Finishing Touch to Your Easter Finery Is JEWELRY!
BARCLAY & SONS

SHOE REPAIRING of the BETTER KIND
EISENMAN'S SHOE HOSPITAL
131 28TH STREET PHONE 1898

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DIX-BOWERS CO.
Goodyear Tires
Stewart-Warner
Electric Refrigerators
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Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby St., Cor. Main

WRIGHT COAL & WOOD CO.
Dustless Coal 1022 40th St.
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Pechter
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

JONES & DAVIS, Inc.
Interior Decorators
Renovators, Furnishers
2033 WEST BROAD Dial 59179

Didenhover-Du Bois
505 E. Grace, Richmond, Va.
Correct Feminine Apparel
Watch for REAL VALUE in Surprise Sale

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

Dial 4-5661 WILLARD BATTERIES
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 7TH & BROAD STS.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICK for Women
$5.00 | $6.00
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

SARAH LEE KITCHEN
SMITHFIELD HAM
(Wafer thin)
Bread, Cakes, Pies, Salads, Aspics, Beaten-Biscuits, Sandwiches, etc.
701 W. GRACE DIAL 33809

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

ROYAL LAUNDRY
Dial 3-9157
for BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

Foot Saver SHOES
"FIT THE FOOT IN MOTION"
PROPST-CHILDRESS SHOE CO.
INCORPORATED

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers Stationers
Office Outfitters
Radios, Electric Refrigerators, Sporting Goods for Every Sport.
105 S. JEFFERSON STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT CLEANING
SHOE SHINING
DYEING—QUICK SERVICE
King's Shoe Rebuilders
Formerly "City Shoe Rebuilders"
808 QUARRIER STREET
Between Capitol and Hale
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

ZENDA SHOPS
"Present" Kent of London
Charleston, West Virginia
Devon Milk Pre-Facial in ivory-tinted bowl with special complexion brush.
Price $2.50 Mail Orders Filled

Store Your Furs Now
Reasonable Rates
ROYAL FUR CO.
912 Quarrier St., Charleston, W. Va.

CLARKSBURG

"SHAGMOOR" Coats and Suits Will Lead the Easter Parade
Sold Exclusively in Clarksburg by
Watts-Sutter-Lear Co.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
938 Third Avenue
Corner 8th Avenue at 1st Street
1309 Fourth Avenue
1013 16th Street
1010 Tenth Street
1301 Adams Avenue
1501 Avenue at 26th Street

A Special Shop for Gloves and Hosiery
VAN RAALTE HOSIERY
Sold Exclusively
Popular Prices
The Hunter Shop
FIRST NATIONAL ARCADE

CADILLAC
LA SALLE
BUICK
OLDSMOBILE
In a Class by Themselves
Thackston Motor Co.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2800, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412, L 1768
JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave. West

HENRY BIRKS & SONS Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
309 8TH AVENUE WEST

The KELVIN Ladies' Wear Co.
Hosiery, Gloves, Lingerie, etc.
808A FIRST STREET W.

The "BLUE ROOM" at KOLB'S RESTAURANT
Lunch 25c to 40c Dinner 50c
Afternoon Tea 25c
207 8TH AVENUE WEST

Phone M 4344 Estimates Given
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit "The House of Youth" Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10207 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 45 YEARS
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Fred Benbrook
CARPENTER and BUILDER
9118 78TH AVENUE
Jobbing a Specialty
Cabinet Work
Repairs of All Kinds
Estimates Free Telephone 33468

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER
(Continued)

REMODELLING A SPECIALTY
Elite Hat Shop
3886 Granville Street
O. MORAN

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING AND STATIONERY
MITCHELL-FOLEY LTD.
522 WEST HASTINGS ST.
(OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.)

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

SEE THE NEWEST CLOTHES
Spring Parade at Madame Rance
2566 GRANVILLE ST. VANCOUVER, B.C.

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class Men's Furnishings
The Home of Fashion Craft Clothes
623 GRANVILLE STREET

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Stores Where Quality Leads
2642 GRANVILLE BAY 6343
1056 ROBSON STREET TRIN 3040
3706 WEST 10TH AT ALMA BAY 363
990 GRANVILLE STREET

R. C. Purdy Ltd.
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these famous Chocolates to many countries
675 GRANVILLE—2843 GRANVILLE

VICTORIA

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST.
GARDEN 6111

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers · Stationers · Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

The South African PLUME SHOP
Specializes in ENGLISH AND FRENCH SPORTSWEAR
Also carrying a complete and exclusive line of Frocks, Coats and Millinery.
747 YATES STREET Empire 5621

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery
Little & Taylor
EXPERT WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS
1209 Douglas Street Victoria, B. C.
Telephone Garden 5813

Mae Meighen
CORSET SPECIALIST
Featuring New Lady Mae Vassarette Line
Special—$5.00
Dainty Dimity, Organza, Satin Neckwear, Novel Lingerie
718 YATES STREET PHONE E 6314

Hudson's Bay Company
If you are painting this Spring—inside your home or outside. We can supply you with Monarch Paints, and guarantee to give satisfaction.

Two Good Places to Eat—
Home and HOLLEY'S CAFE
Mrs. L. C. Holley, 622 Fort Street
Meals 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
AFTERNOON TEAS

THE HARPER METHOD
Scientific Beauty Culture
1207 DOUGLAS Ph. E 4936

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Victoria Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake
Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

Agents
JAMES CANADIAN SEEDS
Phone G 5614
A. J. Woodward & Sons Ltd.
Florists
Established 1889
VICTORIA, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA
(Continued)

Malleks Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1312 DOUGLAS STREET P 1623

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE
A Coal is Service
Anthracite Coal

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
Take a Tip from London
Wear a Henry Heath Hat
$10
Just what you want for your tailored suit—a Henry Heath hat of fine felt superbly tailored—with distinction in all its ways.
Main, Second Floor

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 50175 FOR SERVICE

You can whip our cream—but you can't beat our milk.
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairy Ltd.

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated cooperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office WINNIPEG, CANADA

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA TO EEE, SIZE 1 TO 13
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

Helen B. McBride
EASTER MILLINERY
in Exclusive Designs
Moderately Priced
405 PORTAGE AVE., cor. Kennedy St.
Phone 80 855

For Just That Better DRY CLEANING and DYEING
PHONE 4-2-3-8-1
QUINTON'S
Cleaners • Dyers • Furriers

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON

SPEERS-PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue
WINNIPEG

Phone 42371 Phone 42372
WATSON'S GROCERY
738 Corydon Avenue
MEATS SERVICE
GROCERIES QUALITY
FRUITS COURTESY
Phone for Prompt Delivery

MILLINERY
The new hats are here. You've read about them—the new sailors, off the face bonnets, Bengal Lancers, the tailored, and exotic straws.
See them at
Price $1.95 to $10.00
BELLE MALONEY'S
474 PORTAGE AVE. PHONE 35030

REALTORS-INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. Ltd.
606-607 AVENUE BUILDING
"Home Insulation" Phone 22-334

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call the Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Robinson's
Hamilton's Fashion Centre

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

Have You Tried Bag o' Wash
This is the sensational modern service that knows no equal. Send your laundry with confidence. "Bag o' Wash" service—large bag 89c.

City LAUNDRY
106 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS
Call R. 1442

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
CLEANERS and DYERS
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B. 4613

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 526, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION
EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL.

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Spring's very smart MILLINERY in its various types, sailors off the face bonnets and other types, in straw, straw fabric and taffeta are to be had in our Millinery Salon 2nd floor.

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
"SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE"
•316 Dundas Street •St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road •816 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise.
Metcalf 33 436 CLARENCE STREET

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario.
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
30 employees. Modern equipment. A greasing pit. Repairs to all makes of cars
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP. LTD.

FEARNLEY'S
"ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits
Vegetables
879 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR
MET. 2404-2405 WE DELIVER

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
2 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly.
Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. {Met. 2795-W / Met. 2795-J}

CUMMING
The Clothier
384 Richmond Street, London Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. Sumner & Sons
LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
MET. 2819 393 RICHMOND ST.

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

USE
Ottawa Dairy
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
Fine Shoes
Hosiery

TORONTO

Refresh Your SPRING WARDROBE
Now!
REVITALIZING system of cleaning will make your Spring wardrobe look smarter.
Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited
LLOYDBROOK 2161

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grille
7 ADELAIDE STREET E. EL. 3858

INSURANCE
CHARLES R. HARRIS
59 YONGE STREET
AD. 6334

CAROLYN HEYES
Individuality in Corsetting
41 Bloor St. W. Kingsdale 3569

DOAN COAL CO., Limited
Your Patronage Is Solicited
LL. 3131 - COAL-COKE
LY. 2151 - FUEL OIL

CHISHOLMS
QUALITY SHOES
Correctly Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS ST. W. JU. 8567
2282 BLOOR ST. W. LY. 1967

PENNOCK MOTORS
183 RICHMOND ST. W.
GARAGE
A complete and dependable downtown garage service.
BRAKES and IGNITION
WAVERLEY 4338

Diet Kitchen TEA ROOM
OPEN FROM 8 TO 8
Breakfasts, Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
72 BLOOR STREET WEST
Midway 0346

Eunice McCall
Designer and Creator of Smart Hats --- Remodelling
1211 Bay Street North of Bloor

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
12 RICHMOND STREET EAST
Phone El 3836

F. Lee Morton, B.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY
807 LUMSDEN BLDG. Ph. Elgin 2348
TORONTO

Pictures and Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.
TELEPHONE KINGSDALE 0309

Henderson & Christie CORSETS
1300 A BAY STREET TORONTO

Mackey's Bread
"Ontario's Leading Bakers for 30 Years."
"MELLO KRUST BREAD"
LLoydbrook 8500

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
593 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.